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Eastern Europe

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POLISH FOREIGN MINISTER APPRAISES CSCE PROGRESS

LD290400 Warsaw PAP in English 2330 GMT 28 Nov 80

[By special correspondent Jan Dziedzic]

[Text] Madrid, 28 Nov (PAP)--The greatest achievement of the Madrid CSCE meeting consists in the very fact that it takes place at all, Marian Dobrosielski, Poland's foreign vice minister heading this country's delegation to the conference said while appraising the course of the meeting.

Madrid-80 is today the only forum for a multilateral East-West dialogue, the minister continued. But international conferences such as the one in Madrid must reflect a given international situation, and East-West relations in particular.

There were attempts to block the opening of the conference and put the blame on socialist states. A principled and constructive stand adopted by the states, however, led--with active support from some of the neutral and non-aligned and even NATO states--to breaking the impasse.

The start was far from encouraging. U.S. pressure persuaded nearly all Western states to try to make Afghanistan and peculiarly interpreted human rights the central topic of the conference. These issues were presented in a lop-sided or even propagandistic manner. The socialist states, however, resisted provocation.

Now we are faced with a mixture of confrontation, still favoured by some Western states, and ever stronger voices motivated by the desire to jointly search for solutions to European problems, Dobrosielski continued.

The most matter-of-factly discussions are going on in the working group on economic questions. One should not, however, expect too much in terms of final results in this group.

A positive dialogue is being started on a number of issues concerning human contacts, information, education and culture.

The toughest discussion is taking place in the working group on rules of international relations and military detente, but here also a certain progress has been noted.

The Polish delegate stressed that despite U.S. efforts to the contrary, there is a trend among a considerable group of NATO states and neutral states to arrive--to the extent permitted by the overall international situation--at positive results in Madrid and to concentrate the attention of the conference on these problems which can contribute to sustaining and consolidation of detente.

The Polish delegation is one of the smallest (6 persons), but makes every effort to secure the success of the conference, the minister went on. Without going into polemics, we point out that despite all the difficulties Europe has only one road before her: the road of cooperation, growing mutual trust, halting the arms race and striving at agreement.

DELEGATES ADDRESS CSCE WORKING GROUPS ON ISSUES

Romania: Economic Cooperation

AU282140 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Madrid, 28 Nov (AGERPRES)--Making an address within the debates in the Madrid conference's working group which analyzes problems of economic, scientific, technical and environment cooperation, the Romanian representative Constantin Nita set forth Romania's conception according to which the economic, scientific and other kinds of cooperation makes one of the active dimensions of the process of building security in Europe.

"Convinced as she is of the importance of cooperation to all states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe--stated the speaker--Romania constantly works for the development of her economic relations with all Final Act signatory countries, intensifying and diversifying the commercial exchanges, the ventures of cooperation in all domains". The speaker highlighted that one of the fundamental orientations for the future is the active and efficient participation of Romania in the international division of labour, the intensification of the cooperation in production, science and technology, the achievement of a balance of foreign payments. Romania will keep enlarging the use of higher forms of economic cooperation, such as the joint foundation, administration and exploitation of industrial units, the setting up of joint companies for the export of various products, the building in common of economic units on third markets.

Then, the speaker referred to the need for the Madrid conference to contribute, by the practical measures adopted, to encouraging the exchanges and relations among the participating countries, to diminishing and eliminating the obtaining barriers and discriminations which show even tendencies of aggravation affecting the mutually advantageous inter-state collaboration.

Economic cooperation, stated Romania's representative, implies taking into consideration the interests and needs of every partner, as well as the development stage of every country. Cooperation should unfold in mutual observance of every nation's identity and independent personality. The Final Act, the speaker stressed, comprises a host of possibilities and objectives for the expansion and diversification of our economic and commercial relations. We have the mission to turn these possibilities to use and make concrete actions of them. As far as Romania is concerned, she considers that action should be taken in order to ensure the development of broad economic cooperation among all Final Act signatory states, while eliminating the various barriers and restrictions from the path of economic exchanges.

The present situation in the world, the interdependencies in inter-state relations prove that the economic problems of concern to mankind can only be solved through ample international cooperation, through joint efforts. Referring to the need for seeking out and applying new measures for the development of the cooperation among the countries on the continent, the Romanian representative stressed that it should be conceived so as to account for a major contribution to the strengthening and diversification of the economic and scientific links between the European states and the developing countries, to the gradual elimination of the discrepancies, to the establishment of the new international economic order, to the promotion of detente and peace.

Hungary: Interstate Relations

LD292029 Budapest MTI in English 1015 GMT 29 Nov 80

["Madrid--Hungarian Contribution"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 28 Nov (MTI)--MTI's Madrid correspondent reports:

Dr Istvan Foldesi, member of the Hungarian delegation, addressed the working committee of the Madrid meeting dealing with the enforcement of the principles guiding international relations, Friday afternoon [28 November]. Speaking of the principles which constitute the political essence of the Helsinki Final Act, he stated: The Hungarian People's Republic attributes special significance to the principles regulating inter-state relations, as the basic principles of European peace and cooperation. He set forth that Hungary consistently enforces these principles in its international relations, and has developed its relations with the signatory states keeping those in view. The Hungarian delegate called attention to the Hungarian activity exerted in the interest of implementing the Final Act.

Speaking of the international situation, the reasons of tension felt at the meeting as well, he condemned the attempts at explaining the slowing down of detente several years ago with reference to the events in Afghanistan. "They try to divert attention to (?focus) on this question, doing thus harm to the general atmosphere of the meeting."

In the face of negative Western endeavours it was necessary, he emphasized, not to burden the European security process with tensions, unsolved problems arising in other areas. On the contrary, one must rely in the achievements in fulfilment of the Final Act, in the process of detente and on favourable experiences and thus try to promote political settlement of other non-European problems as well.

CSSR MADRID DELEGATE RECEIVES PEACE CONFERENCE LETTER

AU281408 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Nov 80 p 7

[CTK report from Madrid: "The Debate on the So-Called Third Basket in Madrid Has Ended: To Utilize the Final Act's Impulses"]

[Excerpt] The 10 Helsinki principles of 1975 are a suitable basis for improving the political atmosphere in Europe and for strengthening the process of relaxing tension. This is being said by the Christian Peace Conference [CPC] in a letter addressed to the head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the Madrid CSCE meeting.

The letter, signed by CPC Chairman Karolyi Toth, CPC General Secretary Lubomir Mirejovsky and by Metropolitan Filaret of Kiev and Galicia, draws attention, in particular, to the dangers arising from an arms race. It stresses that the ratification of SALT II and further talks on the reduction of strategic weapons, the preparation of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe, an agreement stipulating that no individual state or group of states will increase the numerical strength of their armies as of a certain date, the abandonment of plans for a first nuclear strike and other similar measures are of extraordinary importance for the continuation of detente.

SFRY CSCE DELEGATE COMMENTS ON ARMS RACE IN DEBATE

AU282156 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Nov 80 p 1

[Permanent correspondent DJ. R. report on speech by Milutin Civic, member of the SFRY delegation, at the Madrid CSCE meeting on 20 November]

[Text] Madrid, 20 Nov--Speaking today in the general debate, Milutin Civic, member of the Yugoslav delegation, emphasized that the arms race has reached such proportions that, by exceeding in any way its present limits, it would directly threaten the most fundamental security of our entire continent. At the same time that race places in a difficult position the small nonbloc countries, including Yugoslavia, that naturally cannot keep pace with it with their available resources, but are compelled to continue to allot considerable funds for military spending, which inevitably adversely affects the vital needs of their economic development.

Yugoslavia supports the idea of convening a disarmament conference that in its initial stage should adopt the transitional measures that would open the process of reducing both conventional and nuclear weapons. The issue of the significance of implementing the disarmament measures should not represent an obstacle to the initial negotiations imperatively demanded by European security. Efforts to strengthen military trust should be continued within the CSCE framework simultaneously with the aforementioned conference.

HUNGARIAN MBFR DELEGATE ADDRESSES GEOGRAPHIC ISSUE

LD272232 Budapest MTI in English 1756 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Budapest, 27 Nov (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from Vienna:

Ambassador Zoltan Fodor, leader of the Hungarian delegation, addressed the 255th plenary session of the negotiations on the mutual reduction of central European armed forces and armaments in Vienna on November 27.

Ambassador Fodor stated in his contribution that the process of fare of the Vienna talks has been characterized by the initiatives and compromise proposals of the socialist countries. This is expressed in the fact that they submitted almost four times as many proposals as the Western negotiating partners. The content of the proposals of the socialist countries for the working out and the soonest possible signing of a mutually acceptable armed forces and armaments reduction agreement, and the potential significance of this for European detente is obvious. It is worthy of attention that simultaneously with the Vienna talks the member states of the Warsaw Treaty have reduced the (?number of) their land forces in central Europe, as a result of the unilateral step of the Soviet Union which it naturally harmonized with its allies. The latest exchange of data initiated by the socialist countries has, however, revealed that the troop-contingent of the United States stationed in central Europe has risen by some 25,000 persons. This attests a unanimously contrasting tendency. The leader of the Hungarian delegation stated: "It is unfortunate that Western reaction to the July 10, 1980, compromise proposals of the four directly participating socialist countries cannot in any form be regarded as an answer."

Then Ambassador Fodor dealt with the geographic factor pushed by the Western side. He pointed out that when investigating the question, one has to depart from the point of view of objectivity and complexity. It must be taken into consideration that the distance from the planned district of reduction is not the sole and most important factor on the basis of which decisions can be brought on the advantageous or disadvantageous situation of the countries or groups of countries. The role of the two strongest military powers in the planned district of reduction and in the given alliance system, of the Soviet Union and the United States, is basically different. While the Soviet Union provides 50 percent of the armed forces of the Warsaw Treaty, the United States accounts for some 25 percent of the NATO armed forces in central Europe. Thus the reduction of the troops of the United States in the area is of entirely different significance than of the Soviet Union. Besides the West European NATO states have (?considerable) reserves as implied also by the United States secretary of defense [words indistinct] fiscal 1981. According to the report NATO could mobilize [words indistinct] people, 6 million of that to be contributed by extra-US member countries.

The Hungarian delegate explained in connection with the question that in a given situation it could be an extremely big handicap for the Hungarian People's Republic that it borders with the region where military confrontation is greatest. It is well-known from history [words indistinct] advantages its distance from the battlefields provided the United States during the Second World War. In its own time it was help for the allied forces in the war against the aggressors. "Detaching the geographical factor from its surroundings will lead to a stage where this question--besides [words indistinct] on the artificial problem of troop numbers, and demanding a whole range of supplementary measures non-relevant to reduction--hampers the progress of the talks.

In the final part of his speech Ambassador Zoltan Fodor expressed the hope that the Western side will receive favourably the latest proposals of the socialist countries and will display suitable political willingness [words indistinct] on approaching stances and to conclude the first agreement as soon as possible.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY PREMIER TODOROV TO PDRY

Leaves for Visit 29 Nov

AU291430 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 29 Nov (BTA)--Mr Stanko Todorov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, left for the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen this morning.

He will be there on a four-day official and friendly visit at the invitation of Mr 'Ali Nasir Mohammad, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Supreme Council and of the Council of Ministers of the PDR of Yemen.

Bulgaria and the PDR of Yemen develop friendly relations and all-round cooperation in the political, economic and cultural life.

The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1967, immediately after the proclamation of the independence of the PDR of Yemen, and after the appointment of a Bulgarian ambassador in Aden in 1972 they have maintained almost annual top and summit level contacts.

A new stage in the development of bilateral cooperation was marked after the visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov in the PDR of Yemen in 1978. Then Bulgaria and the PDR of Yemen signed important documents which outlined the forms and trends of expanding the trade and economic relations.

Bilateral relations are estimated to develop satisfactorily. Bulgaria renders assistance to the PDR of Yemen in the designing and building of economic projects, in the training of personnel and development international tourism.

In recent years there has been a considerable increase of the two countries' trade. The main proportion in the export of Bulgarian goods to Yemen are foodstuffs, textiles, cement and timber. Bulgaria imports mainly cotton. There are possibilities for the purchase also of coffee, sea salt and fish flour.

The beginning of regular interparty relations was laid in 1974, and during the visit of Mr Todor Zhivkov a protocol for cooperation was signed by the newly founded Yemeni Socialist Party and the BCP for the 1978-1980 period.

In the sphere of culture relations develop on the basis of the cultural agreement of 1972 and of the periodically approved cultural exchange plans. At the moment Bulgaria trains about 250 South-Yemeni students and postgraduates.

Bulgaria appreciates the contribution of the PDR of Yemen to the common struggle of the progressive forces against imperialism, neocolonialism and reaction, for the consolidation of peace, security and international cooperation.

In their commentaries prompted by Mr Stanko Todorov's visit as from today the dailies emphasize that the achievements of bilateral cooperation are an expression of the desire of Bulgaria and the PDR of Yemen to develop and deepen their ties. It is pointed out that the forthcoming talks will contribute to opening up new vistas in this respect.

Official Talks

AU292013 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpt] At the residence prepared for the Bulgarian officials Comrade Stanko Todorov made a statement to the mass information media representatives in which he expressed his confidence that his meeting with Comrade 'Ali Nasir Mohammad will contribute to the consolidation of relations between our two countries and he conveyed greetings to the first party and state leader of Democratic Yemen from Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

Later on, Comrade Stanko Todorov laid a wreath at the monument of those who perished for the country's freedom and expressed his respect for their heroic deeds.

In the evening Comrade Todorov paid a visit to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Yemen Socialist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY, and held a friendly talk with him. Official talks followed.

On the Bulgarian side the following officials are participating in the talks: Nacho Papazov, member of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat and chairman of the State Committee of Science and Technical Progress; Georgi Eftimov, chairman of the State Committee of Tourism; Yordan Kirov, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department; Marin Yotov, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other officials.

SYRIAN BA'TH PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES 30 NOV

AU301924 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] On 30 November at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee, a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of the Syrian Arab Republic, led by 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the party, arrived in Bulgaria. At Sofia airport the delegation was greeted by Comrade Grisha Filipov and Dimitur Stanishev. The Syrian delegation laid a wreath at the mausoleum of Georgi Dimitrov, the leader and teacher of the Bulgarian people.

ZHIVKOVA MEETS WITH GDR'S STOPH, RETURNS 29 NOV

AU282108 Sofia BTA in English 1915 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Sofia, 28 Nov (BTA)--Today Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Committee for Culture of Bulgaria, who is visiting the German Democratic Republic for the Days of Bulgarian Culture currently held there, was received by Mr Willi Stoph, chairman of the ministerial Council of the GDR and member of the Politburo of the German Socialist Unity Party. In a cordial atmosphere they made a brief analysis of the development of the political, economic and cultural relations between the two fraternal countries. They gave a high assessment to the ties of cultural cooperation expressing conviction that the Days of Bulgarian Culture will make a precious contribution to the closer ties between Bulgaria and the German Democratic Republic.

Mrs Lyudmila Zhivkova had also a meeting with Prof Kurt Hager, member of the Politburo and secretary of the German Socialist Unity Party.

Return from GDR

AU292018 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova, who visited the GDR at the head of a Bulgarian delegation attending the "Days of Bulgarian Culture in the GDR," left Berlin today. She was seen off at Schoenefeld Airport by Kurt Hager, SED Central Committee Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, by Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, minister of culture, and other officials.

A short while ago Comrade Lyudmila Zhivkova returned to our country. At the Sofia airport she was cordially welcomed by Comrade Georgi Yordanov and by other officials.

ZHIVKOVA RETURNS FROM SWITZERLAND 25 NOVEMBER

AU282158 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] The Bulgarian delegation, headed by Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture, returned from Switzerland. The delegation visited Geneva on the occasion of the exhibition "Thracian Art on Bulgarian Territory" that opened in Geneva.

At Sofia airport the returning delegation was welcomed by Comrade Georgi Yordanov, Maria Zakharieva, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and by Comrades Milcho Germanov and Pavel Pisarev, deputy chairmen of the Committee for Culture. Gilgert de Dardel, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Switzerland, was also present at the airport.

BALEV-LED DELEGATION VISITS BERLIN, RETURNS 30 NOV

AU292129 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Milko Balev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, who is visiting West Berlin at the head of a BCP Central Committee delegation, met representatives of the Bulgarians permanently residing in West Berlin. He told them about the preparations for the celebration of the 1300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and about our country's successes in the political, economic, cultural and international sectors. The meeting was attended by Maksim Karadzhov, Bulgarian consul general to the western sector of Berlin.

Return From West Berlin

AU301926 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Milko Balev, BCP Central Committee secretary, returned from West Berlin on 30 November. The delegation visited West Berlin at the invitation of the United Socialist Party of West Berlin. A significant part of the talks between Comrade Milko Balev and Horst Schmidt, chairman of the United Socialist Part of West Berlin, was devoted to ensuring peace in Europe, the struggle against the recent NATO decisions, detente and disarmament. Measures for strengthening cooperation between the two parties were marked.

NICARAGUAN PARTY-STATE DELEGATION ARRIVES 30 NOV

AU302018 Sofia BTA in English 1827 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 30 Nov (BTA)--A party and government delegation of Nicaragua and the Sandinista National Liberation Front arrived on a visit here today. It is headed by the members of the national leadership of the front Jaime Wheelock and Henry Ruiz.

Talks are provided with a Bulgarian party and government delegation and visits to many industrial and agricultural sites.

CHEMICAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH FRG SIGNED

AU281637 Sofia BTA in English 1453 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Nov (BTA)--A general industrial and technological cooperation agreement for the 1980-1985 period was signed today between the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the firm Lurgi of the FRG.

Bulgarian economic combined works, engineering and foreign trade corporations, will be cooperating with Lurgi in the construction, reconstruction and updating of chemical plant and their technical and technological maintenance.

The document was signed by Mr Georgi Pankov, minister of the chemical industry, and Dr (Dietrich Hatus), president of Lurgi.

PARTY-STATE DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR LAOS 30 NOV

AU301929 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] A Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Georgi Yordanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, departed for Laos on 30 November. The delegation will take part in the celebrations marking the fifth anniversary of establishing the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

TRADE UNION DELEGATION RETURNS FROM FAR EAST

AU302020 Sofia BTA in English 1822 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 30 Nov (BTA)--An official delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, led by its chairman, Mr Misho Mishev, secretary of the Central Committee of the BCP, visited Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam.

Talks have been held with delegations of the trade union centres in all three countries.

On his return here today, Mr Misho Mishev said: "Great interest was shown for the experiences of the Bulgarian trade unions. The plans we signed with the trade union centres of each of the three countries outline vast programs for expanding the cooperation."

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SESSION WITH JAPANESE HELD

AU281630 Sofia BTA in English 1510 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Tokyo, 28 Nov (BTA)--The second session of the Intergovernmental Bulgaro-Japanese Economic Cooperation Committee [words indistinct]. At the session a profound review was made of the previous work and it was found with satisfaction that the economic cooperation between the two countries was strengthened and deepening. Readiness was expressed to expand it further and a number of specific ideas and views were exchanged and some new forms connected with developing the trade and joint economic activity in third countries was discussed. A very positive phenomenon was said to be the good development of the cooperation in the financial sphere and the possibilities for expanding the contractual and legal basis of bilateral economic relations.

Stress was laid on the necessity of searching for new forms of extending the trade.

MINING AGREEMENT WITH MOROCCO SIGNED IN SOFIA

AU282036 Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Nov (BTA)--The talks between officials from the Ministry of Metallurgy and the Mineral Resources of Bulgaria and Ministry of Energy and Mining Research of Morocco ended here today with the signing of a protocol.

The two delegations discussed concrete measures for the implementation of the tasks set by the second session of the Bulgaro-Moroccan commission in the sphere of geology, mining and metallurgy, and the possibilities for cooperation in other industries.

During the visit to Bulgaria, the Moroccan guests were made familiar with the sites of the metallurgical industry, and power generation. The delegation was received by the Bulgarian minister of power generation, Mr Nikola Todoriev.

An agreement for cooperation in exploring ore deposits, in the mining and processing of marble and other facing rock materials and for cooperation in exploring phosphates was reached.

The protocol was signed by the Bulgarian minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, Mr Stamen Stamenov, and by the Moroccan Ministery of Energy and Mining Research, Mr Moussa Saadi.

Today Mr Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of Bulgaria, received Mr Moussa Saadi. At their meeting they expressed satisfaction with the expansion of contacts between the two countries and stressed that cooperation is already at hand in the sphere of the economy, as well. An economic cooperation is also the joint [word indistinct] to be carried out in the future in exploring and exploiting polymetal ores, non-metallic minerals and low-calorie sources of energy.

RED CROSS SENDS RELIEF TO ITALIAN QUAKE VICTIMS

AU281458 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Sofia, 28 Nov (BTA)--By a special aircraft of the Bulgarian Balkan airlines the Bulgarian Red Cross organization sent relief to the Italian people who fell victims of the devastating quake. The air shipment consists of medicines, food, blankets, etc.

At Naples Airport a representative of the Bulgarian Red Cross will turn over the relief to the Italian Red Cross.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES PLOVDIV WORKERS DELEGATION

AU282030 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and chairman of the State Council, received a delegation of the working people from Plovdiv Okrug headed by Ivan Panev, first secretary of the BCP Okrug Committee.

The messengers of the working people from Plovidv Okrug presented to Comrade Todor Zhivkov a report on the total fulfillment, ahead of schedule, of the plan for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period according to all basic indexes.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed most sincere gratitude to the communists, to the united agrarians and to all working people in Plovdiv Okrug and congratulated them on the remarkable successes achieved in the okrug's socioeconomic development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

It is a gratifying fact, he stated, that the working people in Plovdiv Okrug are in the front ranks of the struggle to implement the strategic slogan on high efficiency and high quality of work. The Plovdiv Okrug gave birth to the initiative and expanded the movement for technical and scientific creative work of the working people. The Politburo is expressing its positive evaluation of this movement and fully supports it. The movement will be of exceptional significance for the fulfillment of the basic tasks during the forthcoming 5-year plan period, which will be the 5-year plan period of scientific-technical progress.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov closed his statement by pointing out that the BCP Central Committee and its Politburo highly appreciate the initiative and the creative spirit of the workers class and of the working people in the okrug, who are loyal to the revolutionary traditions of the Plovdiv area, and with their deeds in building a developed socialist society, are developing and expanding those traditions.

Comrade Zhivkov expressed confidence that the working people of Plovdiv Okrug, under the leadership of their BCP committee, will actively participate in the nationwide competition to worthily greet the 12th BCP Congress and implement the tasks assigned by the Eighth 5-Year Plan to further increase the people's material well-being and raise their cultural standards.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO CONVENE ON 16 DECEMBER

AU261942 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] The State Council, based upon the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, calls the Seventh National Assembly to its 15th session on 16 December, Tuesday, at 1500.

COMMENTATORS VIEW CHNOUPEK VISIT TO POLAND

'Fruitful Bilateral Relations'

LD282045 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek started an official friendly visit to Poland on Thursday. Radio Prague's analyst Radek Vanke said today that this visit is part and parcel of varied and fruitful bilateral relations between Czechoslovakia and Poland. Bohuslav Chnoupek's visit follows the visit of Poland's foreign minister to Czechoslovakia in 1977. During his talks in Warsaw Bohuslav Chnoupek is also proceeding from talks he had with his colleague Jozef Czyrek at a meeting of Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers at United Nation's headquarters during the 35th United Nations General Assembly. It is evident that the current talks will deal with the further round development of Czechoslovak-Polish relations and that both foreign ministers also are assessing the most important international issues.

It is evident that the cohesion and unity of all socialist countries is conditioned by fostering mutual alliances between individual countries of the socialist community, such as for example Czechoslovakia and Poland. The Polish foreign minister, Jozef Czyrek, pointed out on Thursday that the People's Republic of Poland will continue its firm alliance with the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and the other socialist countries by actively strengthening the Warsaw Treaty alliance and the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance by settling its problems within the framework of the process of strengthening socialism. After all, this is an obligation of Poland's communists ensuing from the confidence and understanding shown by fraternal communist parties, which are aware that Poland's party and nation are capable of solving their problems in the interest of their country's further socialist development.

Concrete steps in this direction are indicated by the forthcoming seventh Central Committee meeting of Poland's United Worker's Party. It will be an important stage in preparation of the ninth extraordinay party congress, stipulating the program of socialist Poland's further development. In this connection, Czechoslovakia's foreign minister said in Warsaw on Thursday, we are firmly standing by the side of Poland's communists and of the fraternal Polish people. We are convinced that they have sufficient strength to overcome present day difficulties and to repel the onslaught of enemies of socialism within their country and beyond its borders.

'Bourgeois Propaganda' Criticized

LD301947 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Michal Berko commentary]

[Excerpt] Last week's visit to the Polish People's Republic by Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, provoked comments in the world. Above all bourgeois propaganda in Western Europe and, as is traditional by now, the instruments of espionage centers beginning with the FRG's Bundesnachrichtendienst, the British secret service and the American CIA and the inflammatory transmitters of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty, which are subordinated to them, made a great deal of effort to subsume Minister Chnoupek's trip under the concept of some sort of escalating pressure exerted by the Warsaw Pact member countries on neighboring Poland and its party.

They have been talking far less, however, about the attempts being made to misuse the current development in Poland to instigate a reversal of power in the country, about attempts to misuse religious feelings in order to subvert the country.

Excesses and manifestations of anarachy are being presented as the expressions of dissatisfaction.

But time has already revealed the true face of many of those who have been hiding behind the demands of the working people. Developments have also confirmed regarding the newly formed, so-called independent trade union movement that its demands to solve the accumulated problems in the country are no longer the movement's primary and principal program. Strikes are being kept up and strike threats made for the sole purpose of maintaining tension and uncertainty. Already insufficient supplies are being deliberately sabotaged. Moreover, attempts have been started to weaken those structures that are essential not only for maintaining the country's defense capability but also for the fulfillment of Poland's obligations arising from its Warsaw Pact alliance.

A meeting of members of the Polish Armed Forces who liberated the country from the fascists has in this connection drawn attention to the full extent of the situation's seriousness. Calculations are being made with the destabilization of this socialist state, which is of key importance not only in terms of the security of the socialist countries, but which also occupies an irreplaceable position in the process of relaxation and cooperation between countries with different social systems.

It was hardly coincidential that the FRG Supreme Court passed a ruling in this situation which extends the validity of the Federal Republic's penal code to GDR citizens. This was not merely an unprecedented act of legal diversion; it was also proof of a broadly conceived cooperation by certain circles in the West aimed at torpedoing the fruits of the policy of relaxation. This was a step which President of the GDR Supreme Court Heinrich Toeplitz termed a direct threat to peaceful coexistence.

It is hardly surprising that this attack should have originated from among the body of lawyers in the FRG. It has merely confirmed the suspicion of the FRG's democratic and progressive forces, a suspicion that has been verified on many occasions by judicial practice, that the West German judiciary is even today a bastion of protection for old Nazis against just punishment, and that it contains many survivors of Hitler's judicial system.

For many observers this FRG Supreme Court decision is also a disquieting proof of the offensive by the opponents of relaxation against the realistic, eastern policy of social and liberal democrats in Bonn. We could say, paraphrasing the words of the world-renowned writer Remarque, that there is "nothing new in the West."

As members of a central European state whose former generation was subjected on more than one occasion to this kind of game played by the West, we have to view with justifiable concern the shameful game they are now attempting to play in neighboring Poland. It was therefore no accident that the final Czechoslovak-Polish communque emphasized preserving the fruits of the policy of relaxation, coordinating the foreign policy of the socialist countries in an effort to ward off the attempts to worsen the current international situation, and equally emphasized the constructive course of the Madrid conference. However, all those who are playing with the idea of weakening the socialist community and provoking some kind of crisis by way of antisocialist forces in Poland, which would afterward be regarded as a new reality, are mistaken.

In this regard the Czechoslovak-Polish talks not only gave an unequivocal demonstration of the character of relations of assistance and comradely cooperation between both countries. At the same time they confirmed that the Polish United Workers' Party is doing everything possible for rapidly resolving the situation and for normalizing life in the country.

SOJKA REPORTS PROTEST AGAINST SOLIDARITY IN POLAND

LD281905 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Frantisek Sojka dispatch from Warsaw]

[Text] Representatives of several trade unions embracing various sectors of the national economy gave a press conference in Warsaw today. They included metalworkers, metallurgical workers, power workers and workers employed in the local economy. Foreign journalists attending the press conference were briefed about the activity of the trade unions, each of them representing a particular sector of the national economy, as well as about the activity of the so-called liaison commission, associating 26 such trade unions.

Their representatives talked, among other things, about the leadership of the trade union Solidarity usurping at the present time the right to speak on behalf of all trade unionists and about it deliberately making the membership of the trade unions representing individual sectors smaller than it is, as well as about it applying pressure, often in an unscrupulous way, on their members to induce them to join Solidarity.

Regarding the current escalation of strikes, the representatives of the trade unions representing particular sectors stated at today's press conference that such strikes are damaging society as a whole, and that thoughtless wage rises would only lead to the devaluation of the currency. They also voiced their view that in the current situation it might be appropriate to proclaim a moratorium on strikes for a certain period, as a form of inappropriate protest, and thus give the government an opportunity and time to implement the existing agreements with trade unions.

The representatives of the trade unions representing individual sectors of the national economy voiced their willingness to cooperate in the interest of the working people with Solidarity but at the same time they resolutely condemned those forces who have been trying to misuse the trade union Solidarity against socialism.

U.S. SEEN ATTEMPTING TO EXPLOIT POLISH SITUATION

LD292218 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Unattributed "Commentary of the Week"]

[Text] Observers and political analysts agree that President Carter's failures in the foreign policy field were one of the factors which brought about his electoral defeat. Nevertheless, it seems that he has not learned his lesson, as indicated by his administration's moves in this (?named-up) field. In spite of past failures, Washington is now trying to set into motion another round of its anti-Soviet campaign in connection with the events in Afghanistan. For this purpose it is misusing not only the United Nations General Assembly session but also the current Madrid meeting of the signatories of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

Here we should recall that in the spring of 1977, Mr Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, declared that the Soviet Union must be deterred regardless of the state of Soviet-American relations. And shortly before he joined the White House staff he said that reducing the alternatives only to detente or war meant reducing the American freedom to maneuvers.

What freedom did Brzezinski have in mind then? Or his Washington's objective in waging its anti-Soviet campaigns and the jeopardizing the policy of easing international tensions? First and foremost his objective is to undermine the positions of socialism, of reducing the socialist influence in world developments.

Brzezinski, who comes from the family of a Polish aristocrat and a diplomat and who married the niece of the former Czechoslovak President Benes, has never accepted the idea that Poland and Czechoslovakia and other socialist states should forever remain members of the socialist community. Therefore, already as head of Columbia University's Institute for the Study of Contemporary Communism and as a State Department adviser, he drew up a concept of the policy of eroding socialism. This concept, evolved in the mid sixties called for efforts to be concentrated on the weakest links of the socialist community, to (?incite) all forces inclined against socialism and against links with the Soviet Union. In 1968 Washington viewed Czechoslovakia as such a weak link, and now it's Poland.

Today Washington regards the campaign for human rights as its principal means of struggle against the socialist countries, attempting to active the dissident movement, turning it into an organized factor of American policy directly on the territory of the socialist states. And now Washington is trying to make use of the Madrid meeting of the Helsinki conference signatory states to back up such activities.

As far as Poland is concerned it appears that the White House has set itself some rather bold aims. It is supporting all moves towards creating an independent (?power) center and a well-organized political opposition to the Polish Government and of the Polish United Workers Party. Just as in Czechoslovakia in 1968, it is attempting to exploit the mistakes made by Polish communists and of the state leadership. Moreover, in the case of Poland it is banking on the opposition movement having a broad base, embracing a considerable part of the working class. It is speculating also with the economic situation which for Poland is far more difficult today than the Czechoslovak economic situation was in 1968. It also reckons with the fact that a considerable part of the Polish countryside is still privately owned and [words indistinct] Catholic clergy in Poland is far greater than in Czechoslovakia in 1968. In Washington and elsewhere backing is going to the Solidarity unions in the hope that they will further escalate their unrealistic demands and will permanently weaken the socialist system in Poland (?threatening) that country's (?firm bonds) [words indistinct] socialist (?estate).

This American concept also reckons at the same time with an end to detente, which is to be thrown overboard. This however would naturally threaten not only the interests of socialism but also the peace and the security of many other nations of Europe and of the world.

NEW U.S.-SOVIET CONTACTS GIVE 'CALMING IMPRESSION'

LD302350 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0830 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Alois Tomasek commentary]

[Excerpt] The past week has brought into international life several moments that justify one in hoping that the period of American election hysteria is coming to an end and that a period of realism is beginning to set in. What one discerns are mere signals and nothing else, but after the period during which the crudest form of anti-Sovietism had literally a field day in American politics and propaganda media, the Moscow visit by Republican Senator Percy, to take one example, or, to take another, the fact that a Soviet delegation has met in Madrid a group of U.S. House of Representatives members for talks, which both sides described as having been constructive and useful, give a calming impression. One has to realize that only a month ago such a visit would not have been possible and that the Madrid conference began with very crude attacks against the Soviet Union by the American delegation and with American attempts to bring about the collapse of the meeting.

Not that Senator Percy has brought a new moment, a decisive change, into Soviet-American relations. It is not as easy as that and will not be. But if he pointed to the need to continue on the basis of the mutual strategic arms limitations and to the need for both sides to take steps to avert a nuclear war, which would be disastrous for mankind, then this was, after all, a different tone than could be heard up to the time of the presidential elections. But what is even more important is the fact that the visit provided an opportunity for the Soviet leadership to reiterate their stands on the issues of Soviet-American relations as well as on the issues of war and peace. The words of Comrade Brezhnev that "we have not desired and do not desire the worsening of our relations with the United States; less do we want everything positive we have achieved earlier by our common effort to be discarded," constitute a message of good will. His words pointing to the futility of attempts to gain a military superiority over the Soviet Union and the futility of attempts to talk to it from a position of strength, constitute a warning to those who would want to pursue such a policy.

Only one reliable path leads to the development of Soviet-American relations. It is a path which is based on the respect of the principle of equality and equal security. This principle is of enormous importance. The reality of our time is such that the international climate is determined by the relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union, not only because they are the most powerful nations militarily but also, and perhaps above all, because they are the leading forces of the two different social systems, capitalism and socialism.

We are, however, realists. Although both countries' world views are different, the arms are the same; they are equally destructive. The problem thus lies in reaching an agreement, despite ideological differences, on the most important issue, and that is how to live side by side in peace, how not to threaten each other with missiles, whose numbers have for a long time been far in excess of the numbers required to destroy all mankind.

To us Europeans this relationship is naturally of greater interest than it is to other continents for the simple reason that stockpiled in Europe is a greater quantity of destructive force than anywhere else, hence the attention which the European public is devoting to the meeting in Madrid where, in essence, it will be decided whether Europe will go along the path of escalating tension or along the path of the further development of cooperation and intensification of international tensions.

We have already described the talks between the Soviet delegation and a group of American congressmen as a signal, a positive signal. But the official U.S. delegation continues, for the time being in any case, to spread pessimism at the Madrid meeting, which is part of its program. But it would appear that many European countries are already now beginning to understand the importance of the proposal submitted by the socialist countries to convene a conference on military relaxation and disarmament in Europe. For the time being, the fierce exchange of views continues between the supporters and opponents of such a conference, whose holding could bring greater calm to Europe. This is, however, precisely what runs counter to the aims of the United States. A calm Europe, a cooperating Europe is not its aim. Its aim is a Europe of tension, a Europe of conflicts. Only thus can it keep a grip on the ties of alliance, whose only linking point is the artificially created and maintained fear of the so-called threat from the East. It was for this reason that the Madrid meeting was to have been sabotaged. Fortunately, as the head of the Soviet delegation told a correspondent of Czechoslovak radio, reason has obtained the upper hand, and sound reason has prevailed. And this is a good thing. One can only wish that sound reason maintains its momentum to the end and prevail definitely and this not only in Europe.

VIETNAM'S VO NGUYEN GIAP DEPARTS 28 NOVEMBER

LD282212 Prague CTK in English 2005 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Prague, 28 Nov (CTK)--Vietnamese Deputy Prime Minister Vo Nguyen Giap, who headed a delegation to the 5th session of the Czechoslovak-Vietnamese Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation, left here today.

INDRA INTERVIEWED ON INDIA, SRI LANKA VISIT

AU291747 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

[Interview given by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, to correspondents of RUDE PRAVO, Bratislava PRAVDA and CTK at the end of an official visit by a CSSR Federal Assembly delegation to India and Sri Lanka: "Contribution To Further Developing Mutual Relations"--date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Chairman, has the visit by the official Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation fulfilled the goals it had set when it departed for India?

[Answer] We believe that it did. We did not go to an unknown country. Our mutual relations have longstanding traditions. Close contacts between Czechoslovakia and India exist in all areas. Mutual cooperation is developing. That also applies, naturally, to contacts between the Federal Assembly and the Indian Parliament. That is why we were happy to receive an invitation to pay a visit that we regard as successful and mutually beneficial.

Everywhere we went, during every meeting, we were able to convince ourselves again and again that India, just like Czechoslovakia, is deeply interested in preserving peace in the world, in peaceful cooperation. We convinced ourselves in our talks with highest Indian representatives--Mr President Reddy, Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, Vice President Mr Hidayatullah, Speaker of the Parliament's Lower Chamber Mr Jakhar, Minister of External Affairs Mr Rao and government and parliament representatives of the states of Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh that we have identical or very close views on fundamental questions concerning the international situation and international relations. We expressed appreciation for the foreign policy of peace pursued by the Republic of India and for its important role in the movement of nonaligned countries.

As to bilateral relations and cooperation, we and the Indian friends assess them very positively and are in favor of developing them further in all areas. As far as economic relations are concerned, we believe that the time has come when it is essential to develop our economic cooperation on a much broader, qualitatively higher and long-term basis. What we have in mind are, in particular, scientific-technical cooperation, production sharing and, possibly, joint ventures on third markets. Specific results are expected of the forthcoming session of the Czechoslovak-Indian Committee for Economic, Trade and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which will convene in Delhi in December.

[Question] Comrade Chairman, in the course of your stay in India you visited several states and had the opportunity to see many plants. What are your impressions?

[Answer:] The country's industrialization has taken a remarkable step forward, even though we naturally realize that there are many problems in India and that the way of life of hundreds of millions of people cannot be changed overnight. Everywhere we wholeheartedly congratulated our Indian friends on their successes and results. We appreciate the historic endeavor to transform a--through the fault of colonialism--backward country into a modern, advanced and thriving one. [paragraph continues]

A very strong impression was made on us by the fruits of Czechoslovak-Indian friendship, which are manifested clearly, especially in those areas in which our country assisted India in building plants. We saw that in Bangalore and Mysore in the State of Karnataka, in Hyderabad in the State of Andhra Pradesh and elsewhere. Literally at every step our entire delegation encountered expressions of the Indian people's hospitality and warm feelings of friendship.

I hope that it will not be immodest when I say that we fulfilled the goal which we set ourselves--to contribute to developing our mutual cooperation in every way and to promote the noble ideas of peace and understanding.

[Question] An official visit to the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka was also part of the delegation's trip to southern Asia. How do you assess the impressions gained on that island?

[Answer] Sri Lanka is also a developing country and also plays a role in the nonaligned movement. There, too, we reached an agreement during official meetings with parliamentary and government officials on the basic idea--peaceful cooperation. We believe that our visit could aid further development of economic, cultural and political relations. It was, in fact, the first visit by an official Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation in 18 years to that country and I believe that the establishment of personal contacts and becoming better acquainted can be beneficial for both countries.

[Interviewers:] Thank you

DETAILS OF LER'S TALKS IN ALGERIA REPORTED

AU281527 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 26 Nov 80 p 6

[Stanislav Stepanek article: "Mutual Interest; Trade Relations Between the CSSR and Algeria Are Expanding"]

[Excerpts] Relations between Czechoslovakia and Algeria have a longstanding tradition. After a certain period of stagnation one can register again an interest in more intensive economic cooperation, which is also aided by many common political goals. This year several delegations have been exchanged between our two friendly countries. The latest of them, led by CSSR Minister of Finance Leopold Ler, recently returned from Algeria.

Apart from suggesting an expansion of mutual trade and economic cooperation within the framework of the two countries' 5-year plans, the Czechoslovak side also came up with two initiatives at the latest talks. The first was a proposal to establish a direct bank connection. Thus far payments have been mediated by foreign, mostly French banks. For the time of the transaction's duration the money is, naturally, at the foreign banks' disposal. A direct bank connection would eliminate that disadvantage for both sides. The effect of such an agreement would, of course, increase proportionately with the increasing volume of mutual trade, which both sides envisage. The issue will be dealt with by experts.

Another proposal put forward by the Czechoslovak side, which is also still in the stage of negotiations, is prevention of so-called double taxation. It is not a narrow issue concerning just the income of experts and the like. It concerns, for instance, tax levies on the use of licenses.

Algeria's new economic plan envisages a certain reconstruction of the economy. In connection with indebtedness in the West the Algerian leadership is seeking greater diversification of the country's foreign trade relations, which means reinforcement of economic relations with socialist countries. [paragraph continues]

The shifts in investments into further branches open for Czechoslovakia new opportunities in food industry, textile industry and--marginally--also in housing construction or in the construction of facilities for apprentices. At the same time the demand was raised to send Czechoslovak advisers and experts for the training of apprentices.

The Czechoslovak side logically links experts' aid with investment projects. In other words, we want our advisers to work in facilities built by Czechoslovakia. The Algerian side reported in that context that as regards Czechoslovakia it is contemplating the possibility of direct agreements for individual investment projects, that is, without international competition of tenders. That would be beneficial not only for Czechoslovakia but also for Algeria, which would thus be able to include individual projects in its long-term plans. A plan-based economy, on which our partners are placing considerable emphasis, inevitably leads to the conclusion of long-term contracts. In that respect Algeria wants to give priority to socialist states, which guarantee Algeria such opportunities.

A great deal still has to be done to implement all the suggestions raised at the last session of the mixed Czechoslovak-Algerian committee and at the just concluded visit of Leopold Ler to Algeria. Neverthtless, a solid foundation has been formed; both sides have presented clearly their interests and viewpoints and are seriously interested in their realization.

LENART SPEAKS ON 'TOPICAL NATURE' OF 'LESSONS'

LD281332 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has organized a seminar of politico-organizational secretaries of the party's district committees on topical questions related to politico-organizational tasks in implementing the decisions of the 18th session of the CPCZ Central Committee and on the "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management of the National Economy."

Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, gave an address. He pointed to the lasting validity and topical nature of the document "Lessons From the Crisis-Ridden Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" and the resolutions on topical questions pertaining to the party's unity. He pointed to the absolute necessity of broadening the participation of the working people in management with regard to the introduction of the "Set of Measures," and to the importance of cadres increasing the effectiveness of politico-organizational and management activity.

STATE OF DOMESTIC POWER RESOURCES REVIEWED

AU281032 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Editorial: "Our Power Resources"]

[Excerpts] We know that the CSSR is a relatively poor country in terms of energy resources. Our extractable coal and lignite resources do not represent more than 5 billion tons. These resources will already be exhausted by the next generation. The prospects in black coal are rather more favorable. Its reserves could last us up to the middle of the 21st century, provided the present extraction figures are maintained. The geological situation and the mining and technical conditions are very complicated in most of these deposits, and the use of the deposits will require substantially higher investments and extraction costs. Although our domestic crude oil and natural gas resources have a relatively lower significance, from the national economy's point of view, natural gas extraction is expected to rise from the present approximately 900,000 cubic meters to 1.2 billion cubic meters toward the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and to 1.8 billion cubic meters in 1990. Crude oil extraction will increase from the present 130,000 tons to 200,000 tons in 1990.

In the coal industry, the experts presume that the present extraction of approximately 124 million tons will rise in the coming 5-year plan to 132 million tons, while the black coal extraction will remain at approximately the same level. As has already been indicated, in deep extraction we are encountering a whole gamut of complicated problems today, due to extraction at great depths. These problems will increase further in the coming years.

In view of the overall geological resources and the transportation difficulties with fuel from Bohemia, the Slovak mines are considering a further development of coal and lignite extraction. In 1990 the extraction should amount to more than 9.1 million tons a year, which is more than 1 million tons more than the Prievidza coal and lignite mines concern is extracting now. The extractable resources are sufficient for ensuring the envisaged development. But the realization of this plan will require implementation of an exacting and extensive program in capital construction. New enterprises will be set up in Gbely and Hodonin, and new sections will be opened in Cigel and Handlova.

It is true that our country is buying large quantities of power resources. But the fact that we are solving our fuel and power problems in cooperation with the socialist countries, particularly the USSR, is of great advantage. In the next 5-year plan--we will arrive at the threshold of this plan quite soon--our natural gas imports will increase to approximately 10 billion cubic meters annually, which is about one third more than at present. Our domestic gas deposits will continue to cover the seasonal gas consumption increases, as a complementary resource together with underground gas reservoirs. Even though these deposits are of relatively small significance, as we have already stated, they must on no account be underrated. On the contrary, they must be technically equipped so that in the winter period they can achieve the maximum extraction outputs.

Our crude oil resources, as we evaluate them at present, do not provide the necessary prerequisite for a striking extraction increase in the coming years. Research on new and promising deposits is oriented toward greater depths, and both this work and the long-term use of the deposits will require new technology with higher performance norms.

The situation in our reserves of uranium ore is far more favorable. These ones in particular enable us to orient ourselves intensively toward using nuclear power. If this year we produce 3.3 billion kw hours of electric power from a nuclear power station out of the total production of 64 billion kw hours of electric power produced in the sector of fuel and power engineering, then 10 years from now the nuclear power stations will produce 42 billion kw hours out of the total of 110 billion kw hours. It is presumed that, after the completion of the construction of Prunerov II and Melnik II electric power stations, large thermal power stations will no longer be built in our country. Our first industrial nuclear power station is at present reliably working in Jaslovske Bohunice. Another nuclear power station is being built directly in the vicinity of the first one, and yet another one has been started in Dukovany; preparations have started for building an electric power station in Mochovce, and then it will be the turn of other stations.

BRIEFS

SLOVAK SUGAR BEET PROCUREMENT--By 21 November, procurement centers in Slovakia purchased more than 1,766 million tons of sugar beets, which is almost 89 percent of the envisaged quantity. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Nov 80 p 1 AU]

MINE CLOSING--The last shift was worked in the 76-year old Zdenek Nejedly brown coal mine in Komorany near Most on 20 November. Its mining crews will be gradually transferred to the nearby mines. In the 76 years of its existence, the mine yielded 33,275 million tons of high grade coal. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

RUDE PRAVO CITED ON 'FEVERISH' CLIMATE IN POLAND

LD301922 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] In a correspondent's report from Warsaw the leading CSSR paper RUDE PRAVO describes the political climate in the neighboring country as feverish. This state of affairs, which is exhausting and destroying the entire social organism, has already lasted 4 months. In point of fact, not a day has passed when there has not been a strike or a threat of a strike somewhere. The lines outside the foodshops, RUDE PRAVO writes, are becoming longer every day. In contrast, production is stagnating or even falling. More and more Poles are disturbed by all this and demand and end to these dangerous and blackmailing games, RUDE PRAVO writes.

RADIO CITES POLISH SOURCES PROTESTING UNREST

DW011019 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0904 GMT 1 Dec 80

[Text] The seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee has been called for today in Warsaw. It will deal with the tasks involved in the fight for the socialist character of the renewal of social life. In addition, the economic situation and the resulting demands will be discussed.

On the occasion of the plenum, the main executive board of the League for Territorial Defense stressed the leading role of the PZPR in Poland. In the name of its 2 million members energetic measures were demanded against antisocialist forces.

The sociopolitical crisis has touched off great unrest. Other Polish organizations and parts of the populace have expressed their grave concern in past days in resolutions addressed to the State Council. An appeal by the Independent and Free Glass Workers Union says that prerequisites must be created in the country so that the workers can work normally and fulfill their duty conscientiously. The organization objects decidely to anarchy, and escalation of demands and the calling of strikes.

TRYBUNA LUDU ARTICLE ON MOCZULSKI, KPN CITED

LD302006 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1554 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw 30 Nov (ADN)--In a series of articles entitled "In the Circle of Political Adventurism," the leading Polish newspaper TRYBUNA LUDU carried further evidence of the work, aimed at the overthrow of socialism in Poland, of the "Confederation of Independent Poland" [KPN] whose chief, Leszek Moczulski has been in custody awaiting trial since 23 September.

In this latest examination, entitled "Philosophy of Destruction," the organ of the PZPR Central Committee deals specifically with remarks and programmatic statements by the KPN showing that it is banking on total chaos and denying the possibility of reforms and of a renewal. The KPN announced in its "ideological declaration" that every attempt to establish a dialogue to sanction the existing system had to be resolutely rejected. TRYBUNA LUDU writes: "The KPN is systematically seeking to eliminate the social order in Poland and also to pry it free from the socialist community, as well as the Warsaw Pact, which defends and protects our independence and the inviolability of our borders."

The paper refers to a letter from the so-called KPN Political Council of 11 November this year, that is, after Moczulski's arrest, to the Madrid meeting of the signatories of the CSCE Final Act in which the "confederates" professed that "the KPN is seeing to wrestle power from the PZPR."

In Moczulski's latest writing, "The Strike Struggle in Poland: 1980," the author stated in inflammatory tones: "The communists are on the retreat. Let's not give them any rest. Let's follow the thrust."

The Polish paper refers to the KPN's statement that "the chances for our action grow" as Poland's economic and political situation and the international situation deteriorate. Moczulski and his praetorians were, of course, such experienced players used to political and conspiratorial work that they were trying to conceal their true and shocking aims, because the KPN still had no broader access [than before] to any professional group or social stratum. It was also trying to win supporters whom it blinded with misuse of the red and white flags, with the eagle and crown or the usurped symbol of struggling Poland from the years of the struggle with the German occupiers.

TRYBUNA LUDU characterizes the KPN's mentality as a "philosophy of destruction and political adventurism such as we have not seen in Poland since the end of the fratricidal fighting after 1945. The KPN sees the chances for its work--just like other anti-socialist groups--above all in the abnormal and conflict-laden situation created by the deformation of our system and of the policy of the party. This is why the KPN is trying so doggedly to attack the PZPR-led process of renewal."

The Warsaw paper then refers to Moczulski's accusations against the London "government"-in-exile, according to which it was granting too many privileges to the KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] group (for the latter had received three-quarters of the sum of 45,000 pounds sterling from the so-called Raczynski committee).

Independent of this financial squabbling of apparent rivals, the KPN and other anti-socialist groups were naturally not supported by certain circles in the West because of their leaders' pretty blue eyes. Its frequently concealed, programmatic-strategic aim was to undermine the social order of Poland, and to split the Poles who are working for a better tomorrow for the fatherland.

NEW REPRESENTATIVE IN E. BERLIN REPORTEDLY APPROVED

LD291544 Hamburg DPA in German 1206 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Excerpt] Berlin, 29 Nov (DPA)--According to a report in today's BERLINER MORGENPOST the GDR Government has intimated its approval of State Secretary Klaus Boelling as Bonn's permanent representative in East Berlin. The newspaper refers to an "informed source," which it does not specify, according to which East Berlin's agreement has already been communicated to the Federal Chancellor's Office.

JURISTS UNION PROTESTS FRG SUPREME COURT RULING

LD291759 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The Executive of the GDR Union of Jurists lodged a strong protest today against the ruling of the FRG Federal Supreme Court of 26 November, in which a fresh attempt was made to extend the laws of the Federal Republic to the territory of the GDR.

THe FRG Federal Supreme Court ruling also demonstrated how the FRG disregards current international law, especially the UN Charter and the agreements between the two sovereign German states and the Helsinki Final Act. The GDR jurists demand that the FRG renounce its revanchist interference in the sovereign rights of the GDR. This is imperative for the safeguarding of peace and the continuation of the process of detente.

BORDER TROOPS INSTALL AUTOMATIC FIRING DEVICES

LD281410 Hamburg DPA in German 1313 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Hanover, 28 Nov (DPA)--GDR Border Troops have installed automatic firing devices along a 187-km stretch of the border with Lower Saxony. The Federal Border Protection Command in Hanover said today that of the 544 km of the expanded metal fence along the Lower Saxony border, only 87 km are still mined.

Many mines were blown up or cleared during recent months. At Lomitz, in Luechow-Dannenberg rural district, GDR Border Troops exploded about 3,000 mines within 12 days.

EAST BERLIN AUTHORITIES RETURN WEST BERLIN YOUTH

AU292139 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 80 p 2

[Text] Berling (ADN)--On 15 November 13-year-old Karsten Staerke of (West) Berlin was handed over to the pertinent authorities of the (West) Berlin Senat. The boy had run away from an FRG childrens' home and had been apprehanded on the D-339 transit train at the GDR Staaken border crossing point.

WILLI STOPH MEETS WITH CSSR MINISTER ONDRICH

AU301511 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Nov 80 pp 1, 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On Wednesday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, received minister Dr Frantisek Ondrich, chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for People's Control.

Questions of mutual interest related to development of fraternal relations between the CSSR and GDR were discussed at the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere. An exchange of views was conducted about the growing demands on state and social control in implementing the national economic plans.

Frantisek Ondrich evaluated the activity of the CSSR People's Control organs as an important component part of the multifaceted initiatives of the Czechoslovak working people in preparing for the 16th CPCZ Congress, and assessed the current exchange of experience with the GDR worker-peasant inspectorate as a valuable deepening of cooperation between the two countries.

Willi Stoph briefed his guest on the working people's mass movement in preparation for the 10th SED Congress. In this context he pointed out the great contribution made by the tens of thousands of honorary workers of the worker-peasant inspectorate.

Participating in the talks were Minister Dr Albert Stief, chairman of the GDR Committee of the Worker-Peasant Inspectorate, as well as Frantisek Hamouz, CSSR ambassador to the GDR.

STOPH MEETS WITH BULGARIA'S LYUDMILA ZHIVKOVA

LD282300 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1429 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 28 Nov (ADN)--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, member of the SED Politburo, received on Friday Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Culture, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo.

During the cordial meeting both sides paid tribute to the high level of the cultural cooperation between both states, which has its firm basis in the traditional fighting alliance between the Marxist-Leninist parties of both countries and in the common aim directed towards socialism and peace.

They expressed the joint conviction that the Bulgarian Days of Friendship and Culture in the GDR beginning on Friday will make a valuable contribution toward the further coming together of the fraternally allied peoples.

STOPH MEETS WITH TUNISIAN ECONOMY MINISTER

AU301528 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in Germany 27 Nov 80 p 2

[ADN report: "GDR and Republic of Tunisia Further Expand Relations; Willi Stoph Receives Minister of National Economy"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the second session of the mixed GDR-Tunisian commission, Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Abdelaziz Lasram, head of the delegation of the Republic of Tunisia and minister of national economy.

In the friendly talks, the joint interest of both countries was expressed in safeguarding and maintaining peace, and in cooperation that serves the well-being of peoples. The two participants in the talks expressed their satisfaction with the state of relations between the GDR and the Republic of Tunisia achieved thus far, and underscored their intention to further develop it, particularly in the economic field.

Minister Lasram gave an account of his country's possibilities and intentions resulting from the economic policy targets, and from working out the new several-year development plan. These include cooperation with other countries over and above the bilateral framework.

Willi Stoph, chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave his guest an overview of the great initiatives undertaken by the GDR people--in preparation for the 10th SED Congress--in all fields for the further consolidation of their socialist gains and the preservation of peace in Europe. Participating in the talks were GDR Foreign Trade Minister Horst Soelle, and Ammar Soudi, ambassador of the Republic of Tunisia to the GDR.

On the same day Otfried Steger, minister of electrical engineering and electronics, received the Tunisian guest for talks. Central to the deliberations with Minister Abdelaziz Lasram was further economic cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Tunisia in the field of electrical engineering. The GDR's electrical engineering industry helps the further economic development of Tunisia by supplying and assembling signal equipment and safety technology for the modernization of Tunisian railroads.

FISCHER MEETS WITH NIGERIAN LEADERS IN LAGOS

LD282050 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1944 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Lagos, 28 Nov (ADN)--The GDR has reaffirmed its desire to develop its relations with Nigeria on the basis of the good foundations for interestate cooperation which have already been reached. A message from SED General Secretary and State Council Chairman Erich Honecker to this effect was handed over to the acting president of Nigeria, Dr Alex Ekwueme, in Lagos on Friday by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer. During the conversation the president pointed to Nigeria's attitude as a nonaligned state and also reaffirmed the determination to further develop relations with the GDR.

On the same day official negotiations began between the foreign ministers of the two countries, Oskar Fischer and Professor Ishaya Audu. Fischer reaffirmed the GDR's Anti-imperialist attitude and its striving for good relations with the states of Africa, Asia and Latin America. He paid tribute to the contribution of the nonaligned states to peace and disarmament.

Professor Audu expressed his government's conviction that the peoples in the south of Africa will continue to enjoy the active support of the GDR in their struggle. He spoke out in favor of detente in international relations, of safeguarding peace and of the peaceful resolution of conflicts.

Negotiations Continue

LD292204 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1804 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Lagos, 29 Nov (ADN correspondent)--The official negotiations between the foreign ministers of the GDR and Nigeria, Oskar Fischer and Prof Ishaya Audu, were continued in Lagos on Saturday. The ministers emphasized that relations between the two countries were friendly and trusting. They had developed steadily in all fields since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1973.

Professor Audu stated that the Nigerian Government's decision to open an embassy in the GDR capital immediately was intended to underline that Nigeria had achieved good results in cooperation with the GDR to date and wanted to develop this purposefully.

Oskar Fischer also met for talks on the same day with Adenike Oyagbola, minister of national planning, and Paulinus Amadike, minister for social welfare, youth, sports and culture.

Trade Agreement Initialed

LD301914 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1736 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Lagos, 30 Nov (ADN)--A new long-term trade agreement between the GDR and Nigeria was initialed on Sunday in Lagos in the presence of the foreign ministers of the two states, Oskar Fischer and Professor Ishaya Audu. The agreement provides among other things for the application of most-favored nation treatment between the two states.

In accordance with the agreements made the GDR intends exporting machine construction and electrical engineering products, equipment for the transport system, printing machinery, complete plants as well as construction and road building machinery. Nigeria plans to deliver cocoa beans, agricultural products and animal feeds, ores and oil.

After the initialing of the agreement GDR Foreign Minister Fischer gave an assurance that the GDR "values Nigeria as a member of the OAU and in its work in the movement of nonaligned politics." The minister stated, "that the two sides agree in the basic issues of international life." This applies in particular "to the joint struggle for peace and detente as well as to the struggle against all forms of oppression, interference in the internal affairs of third parties and last but not least against racism and apartheid."

Fischer said that during his visit to Nigeria a series of possibilities for the further development of relations were discussed. He stated that the Nigerian foreign minister, Prof Ishaya Audu, has accepted an invitation to pay an official visit to the GDR.

Audu stressed that Fischer's visit "opened a new chapter in relations between the GDR and Nigeria." There are great prospects for cooperation, particularly in the fields of economic development, trade and sport and culture. The GDR's experiences in technical development and in the training of specialists could also be of great benefit to Nigeria, the minister said. Moreover, he said, there is a regular political dialogue and, fortunately, few, if any, points on which they do not agree.

SED, DANISH CP ISSUE STATEMENT ON JENSEN VISIT

LD280040 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Berlin, 27 Nov (ADN) Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Danish Communist Party led by party chairman Jorgen Jensen for a friendly discussion on Thursday. The delegation is visiting the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee. It also includes: Politburo members Poul Emanuel and Harry Osborn; Central Committee member Karen Gerda Kristensen, chairman of the Communist Youth League of Denmark; Inger Thyree Sorensen, candidate of the Central Committee and Erik Andersen, member of the editorial staff of the newspaper LAND OG FOLK.

The representatives of the two parties briefed one another on the policy of the SED and the Danish Communist Party and held an exchange of views and experience on topical questions relating to the international situation and the communist movement and on further cooperation. The discussion took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere and revealed identical views on all problems discussed.

Taking part on the SED side were: Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, Inge Lange, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Johannes Chemnitzer, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the Neubrandenburg SED Bezirk executive; Central Committee members Wolfgang Herger and Lene Berg, and Alfred Marter, deputy chief of the International Relations Department in the Central Committee. A joint statement on the meeting was agreed on.

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and chairman of the Danish Communish Party Jorgen Jensen reaffirmed the agreement of the two parties in their assessment of the current international situation. They proceeded from the premise that the safeguarding of peace, the consolidation and continuation of detente and the implementation of practical steps toward disarmament represents the main issue of international politics. They paid tribute to the significant achievements of the seventies resulting from the efforts of the socialist community of states, the communist movement and other peace-loving forces, including realistic politicians in the West, on the road of detente and peaceful cooperation between states. In the opinion of the SED and the Danish Communish Party it is thus in the true interests of the nations to counter resolutely the course of confrontation, arms buildup and interference in the internal affairs of other states pursued by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, especially in the United States.

Erich Honecker and Jorgen Jensen underlined the firm determination of the two parties to do everyithing possible, togecher with the communist and workers' parties, with socialists, social democrats, with all political forces interested in peace, to continue the process of detente and bring about a turn towards disarmament.

Both sides advocated ratifying SALT II, of preventing the implementation of the NATO missiles decision, of initiating negotiations on medium-range-missiles and forward-based U.S. nuclear weapons and of convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe following the Madrid followup meeting. They support President Kekkonen's proposal for the creation of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe. The two sides advocated continuing the political dialogue between East and West, North and South in the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act. Erich Honecker emphasized the GDR's readiness to expand relations with Denmark in the political, economic and cultural spheres.

In the discussion of topical questions pertaining to the communist movement the representatives of the two parties noted the need to strengthen further the unity of action of the communist and workers' parties in view of the heightened international class conflict. The communists, who have at all times shown themselves to be pioneers in the fight for freedom, democracy, national independence and social progress, set against the stepped up anticommunist campaign of their opponents their fighting program aimed at a lasting peace and at security for the nations. Jorgen Jensen reaffirmed his party's view that the success of real socialism is of crucial importance for the revolutionary transformation of the world and represents a fundamental support for the struggle of the workers' movement in capitalist states.

The general secretary of the SED Central Committee reported on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 9th SED Party Congress and the broad mass movement in preparation for the 10th party congress. He noted that the creative application of Marxism-Leninism, the strengthening of the leading role of the party of the working class, the close links between party and people, the broad socialist democracy and the firm alliance with the Soviet Union are prerequisites for the successful continuation of the policy directed toward the well-being of the people.

Jorgen Jensen reported on the implementation of the decisions of the 26th party congress of the Danish Communist Party. Their theme is the struggle of the Danish communists against unloading the burdens of the intensified captialist crisis on to the working class, against increased arms burdens, for democratic changes in the interests of the working people.

The representatives of the SED and the Danish Communist Party paid tribute to the close fraternal relations between the two parties, which are marked by internationalist solidarity and mutual trust. They agreed on steps to further deepen cooperation.

COMMUNIQUE ON SED DELEGATION VISIT TO LEBANON

AU261832 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Nov 80 p 6

[Joint communique issued on the visit of a SED Central Committee delegation, led by Politburo member Gerhard Grueneberg, to the Republic of Lebanon from 17-22 November]

[Text] A delegation of the SED Central Committee under the leadership of Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, paid a visit to the Republic of Lebanon from 17 to 22 November at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lebanese Communist Party [LCP].

In a fraternal exchange of views, the representatives of both parties voiced their concern about the exacerbation of the situation in the Middle East. They assessed the cause of it as an immediate result of the global strategy of imperialism and its continuous aggressive acts against Arab countries, and of the disregard for the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

This strategy is expressed in the policy, founded in Camp David, of establishing aggressive political-military alliances which are aimed against the national independence of the countries of the Middle East as well as against the liberation movements in the area.

The two delegations reaffirmed their conviction that the road to a just and durable peace in the Middle East requires a comprehensive solution that is agreeable to all sides. The withdrawal of Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the implementation of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to self-determination and to setting up a state of their own, as well as safeguarding the security and sovereignty of all states of that region constitute an indispensable prerequisite for this.

The SED and the LCP expressed their deep conviction that the Camp David policy does not help establish a just and lasting peace in this region.

Rather it is aimed at intensifying the influence of U.S. imperialism in the Middle East, at flouting the interests of the Palestinian people by means of so-called autonomy arrangements, at eliminating the gains of the national liberation movement in the Arab region, and at incorporating the Middle East in the military political pact system. The Camp David agreements have indeed resulted in an exacerbation of tensions in the Middle East. They have encouraged Israel to annex East Jerusalem and to proclaim the entire city the "eternal" capital of Israel.

The two sides denounced the reinforcement of the U.S. military presence in the Middle East and in the Persian Gulf area, as expressed in the setting up a system of military bases, the huge concentration of naval units and the forming of the so-called Rapid Deployment Force.

The SED and LCP representative valued the positive role of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front in foiling the expansionist plans of imperialists and their henchmen, first and foremost in refecting the Camp David conspiracy. In this context they particularly stressed the great significance of the Soviet-Syrian treaty of friendship and cooperation of 8 October 1980. They are most deeply convinced that this treaty between the main power of socialism and a leading country of the Arab world serves the purpose of repelling the imperialist and Zionist plans, and serves the consolidation of peace and detente. It constitutes an effective support for the peoples' struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism, and for independence and freedom.

The two delegations rejected the course of the most aggressive quarters of imperialism, particularly NATO, which is aimed at changing the military equilibrium in their favor by means of a stepped-up arms race and the introduction of increasingly dangerous arms systems.

They resolutely objected to the NATO Brussels missile decisions, the new nuclear directive of the U.S. administration, as well as the forming of U.S. intervention forces, the establishment of new military bases and the concentration of imperialist naval units in the Indian Ocean, in adjoining regions and in the Caribbean. They regarded the adventurous confrontation course of the imperialist and other reactionary forces as the cause of the deterioration of the world situation on the threshold of the eighties.

All the attempts by these forces at making it plausible to the world public that the solidaristic aid of the Soviet Union in crushing the imperialist counterrevolution in Afghanistan is the cause of the exacerbation of the international situation, pursue the objective of disguising the genuine causes of the current situation.

The two parties reaffirm their full support for the Afghan revolution and the internationalist assistance that the Soviet Union has rendered and is still rendering to revolutionary Afghanistan. They declare their solidarity with the peoples of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Laos. They likewise stand by the side with the People's Republic of Kampuchea and support it in asserting its right to occupy its legitimate seat at the United Nations and other international bodies.

Proceeding from the realization that detente in international relations is in the peoples most legitimate interest and that it helps create favorable conditions for social progress, the two delegations stressed the compulsive need to put an end to the arms race and complete political detente with military detente.

They support the proposals submitted in the declaration of the 1980 May session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states for concrete steps to reduce international tension, to continue and deepen the detente policy, to contain the arms race, to respect the peoples' independence and to improve relations between states with different social systems, because there exists no alternative to the policy of peaceful coexistence.

The two parties attached decisive significance to reducing military tensions in order to advance in implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence. They welcomed the holding of the Madrid conference and believe that great importance attaches to discussing the military aspects of European security.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES SED POLITBURO DECISION

DW280958 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1813 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Hubert Raffelt commentary on the SED Politburo decision concerning the tasks of the party]

[Excerpt] We stick to the principle that all forces will be mustered for insuring and gradually enhancing the material and cultural standard of living of all citizens. For what else! Nobody will find any profit sharks in our country. Thus it is for our own benefit that we are making such an effort, we are struggling for ourselves, as the decision adopted today puts it, for a swift increase in performance. This, too, is part of the clear SED concept. Even under the changed political and economic conditions which Comrade Honecker explained in Gera we continue focusing our attention on the goals and interests of the citizens. What matters to us is to reply to these challenges of the times with greater results of the national economy.

True, the burdens do not decrease. The enemies of disarmament and detente not only sound the bugle for an attack on the international balance. In the interest of the life of its citizens we cannot look on idly at the attempts to destroy a power ratio which made possible for us in Europe a long period of peace. A strong socialism alone was capable of achieving this, and this will remain unchanged. Quite a few quarters of monopoly capitalism openly toy with the idea of arms-racing socialism to death, as they choose to put it.

Thus conditions of a deversified nature challenge and engage all of us. This ranges from the requirements for the peace struggle, for the strengthening of all sides of the political power of the working class, up to economic conditions, for instance, our energy and raw-material reserves.

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS UNION CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

AU261800 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Nov 80 p 1

[ADN report: "International Students Union Congress: Resolutions on Current Problems Debated: 13 National Student Organizations Admitted"]

[Summary] Berlin [ADN)--The 13th Congress of the International Students Union [IUS] continued its work in Berlin on Sunday with another plenum session. A debate on and the adoption of the main resolution and additional resolutions were on the agenda of the next to the last day of deliberations in the People's Chamber building. The resolutions involve the intensified struggle of all students for peace, detente and disarmament, as well as for anti-imperialist solidarity in the world, and deal in part with the implementation of the youth's basic right to education, with European security and cooperation, and with a new and just economic system in the world.

"At a plenum session on Saturday night, the participants in the congress approved a recommendation of the executive committee for admitting 13 national student organizations to the IUS. These are federations from Afghanistan, Iran, Lebanon, Turkey, Western Sahara, Pakistan, Benin, Brazil, Grenada, Botswana, the Yemen Arab Republic, Sao Tome and Principe, and Egypt.

"Earlier, the credentials commission had submitted its report, according to which 357 delegates and observers participated in the 13th IUS Congress. They represented 79 member organizations, another 40 youth and students organizations which are not members of IUS, as well as international and regional organizations."

The six commissions completed their work over the weekend. In the commision which dealt with a new economic system it was stressed that the USSR and other socialist states have thus far built 32 colleges and professional schools and 100 vocational schools in developing countries.

Congress Ends

AU262100 East Berlin NEUES DEUSCHLAND in German 25 Nov 80 p 1

[Excerpt] Berlin (ADN)--The 13th Congress of the International Students Union [IUS] ended in Berlin on Monday. In the presence of Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council and candidate member of the SED Politburo, the 357 delegates reaffirmed their passionate engagement for safeguarding peace. Sunday night the main resolution reflecting this spirit as well as other resolutions were adopted, and the leading IUS organs were elected.

On Monday evening the FDJ Central Council gave a reception, where Egon Krenz proposed a toast.

At the concluding session, the congress participants adopted with stormy applause a letter to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

FRG PAPER SEES GDR STRUGGLING WITH POWER PROBLEM

DW261143 Munich SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG in German 26 Nov 80 p 34

[Article signed W.S: "GDR Converts From Oil to Brown Coal Again"]

[Text] Berlin--It has not been just recently that the GDR has had serious energy problems, and they seem to worsen continuously. Even though the prices for fuel oil and natural gas have tripled since 1976 and made dynamic to boot, the desired austerity effect has not fully materialized. Granted, like the Federal Republic the GDR probably attained a roughly 4-percent growth in its gross inland product with less energy input, but the ambitious targets have by far not been reached. In the GDR media references to the economical use of energy abound and criticism of energy sinners has clearly increased. The East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG recently reported that many plants overdraw their energy account and prefer to pay the steep price than to truly engage in austerity.

A new ordinance promulgated by the Council of Ministers now forces the plants to do that. Beginning next year allotments on the maximum energy consumption will be issued. Anyone exceeding the allotment must pay ten times the price for the excess amount consumed. It is interesting to note that the maximum consumption allotted per month must be observed and that surplus saved up within one quarter of a year cannot be carried over to the next quarter. Obviously this is an attempt to avoid the accumulation of "reserves" in the plan at least with respect to energy input; a reserve accumulation that is common practice in the GDR.

The awareness of energy has had an effect on the GDR's chemical industries. Since the early sixties they have been persistently adapted to oil. The petrochemical combine in Schwedt Oder, with its 30,000 workers, is even considered one of the GDR's model combines. After all, some 40 percent the chemical products turned over in the GDR will be produced in Schwedt once the greatest GDR chemical installation for the production of benzene and other aromatics has been installed in 1981-82. The installation will be supplied by Japanese firms.

GDR chemistry has rediscovered brown coal. The so far low degree of exploitation will be improved and new technologies are being worked out. Wherever possible one is switching in the GDR from oil to brown coal. Powerplants on an oil basis, such as the Nord industrial powerplant put into operation in 1976, are being converted. Until 1990 the GDR plans to increase brown coal mining by 20 percent, that is, adding 50 million tons to make a total of 300 million tons; but there are experts in the GDR who consider this aim as unrealistic. An achievement of this aim would be critically necessary because the Soviet Union in the 11th 5-Year Plan will supply merely 19 million tons of oil annually--that is as much as before--but at increasing prices. In addition the GDR must buy about 2 million tons of the world market. The foreign currency situation is very tense and favorite suppliers, such as Iran or Iraq, are more or less out for the time being.

BRIEFS

SUGAR BEET HARVEST--By Sunday, sugar beets had been harvested on 205,000 hectares, that is 81.2 percent of the area under that crop in the GDR. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Nov 80 P 1 AU]

POWERPLANT EXPLOITATION--The Orgreb Institute of Vetschau is concentrating its research work on better exploitation of domestic fuel material by industry in the coming decades. Scientific-technical measures are to help save 8,000 tons of heating oil and 60,000 tons of soft coal in operating the 500 megawatt blocs of the Boxberg powerplant in 1981. The Orgreb Institute is also involved in the test run of the first 500 megawatt bloc in Jenschwalde. [East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 0902 GMT 17 Nov 80 DW]

PLANT MODERNIZATION--The Henningsdorf locomotive and electrical engineering works near Berlin, which has just reported a plan lead of 2 days, produces self-propelled railroad cars, diesel locomotives, and locomotives for open pit mines. Its current labor force numbers 7,500 people. The mechanical shop of the works formerly had been the bottleneck in the production process, which has changed, however, since the installation of 58 highly productive machines including 23 "supermodern, numerically controlled units." The machines, which come from the Fritz Heckert combine, operate well, and the main problem of the shop's foreman now is the full utilization of these capacities, for formerly a normal lathe cost M30,000 while such a new machine costs between M750,000 and and M1 million. The average daily utilization of the new machines is 14.8 hours per calendar day, a rate which is not sufficient for meeting productivity targets. [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1538 GMT 27 Nov 80 DW]

TERRITORIAL PRODUCTION EFFORT--The plants and combines of the general machine, agricultural machine, and vehicle construction sector for the sake of greater effectiveness of production utilize the opportunity to cooperate with institutions of the territory. The deputy minister for this particular sector, Eberhard Seidel, announced that this will make it possible by the end of the year to turn our products worth M20 million in addition and to save M83 million in investment funds. He said that many plant collectives produce rationalization facilities for small and medium enterprises. [Text] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 22 Nov 80 DW]

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR WARSAW PACT SESSION

LD302250 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1600 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Army Gen Lajos Czinege has left for Bucharest. The Hungarian minister of defense is to take part in the Warsaw Pact defense minister committee session.

HALASZ OUTLINES SEQUENCE FOR AFGHAN SETTLEMENT

AU281530 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 26 Nov 80 p 2

[Gyorgy Halasz article: "About Afghanistan at the United Nations: Marginal Notes to a Futile Debate"]

[Text] It is regarded as an old maxim by now that an Afghanistan settlement is attainable only through political means; a military solution is out of the question under the given circumstances. While the intervention supported from abroad almost threatened to strangle the Afghanistan revolution before Soviet military assistance was provided, that goal is unattainable under the conditions of the Soviet contingent's presence. On the other hand, however, there is no indication that armed counterrevolutionary acts will cease: Pakistan remains a safe rear area of the attackers, who retreat there after each bloody "sally."

Therefore, having discussions and seeking a diplomatic solution were inevitable sooner or later. However, the debate conducted at the UN General Assembly last week did not serve that kind of solution in any way and did not benefit international peace in general. Formally, in many respects, it was a repetition of the January General Assembly voting. At that time, 104 member countries voted in favor of a proposed resolution (condemning the provision of Soviet military assistance) submitted by a group of nonaligned countries and 18 against it, while 18 abstained. In the preceding sequence, the outcome of the present voting was 111, 22 and 12. Really out of interest alone, it is worth taking a quick look at the changes. In addition to the 18 countries in January, Syria, Madagascar, the Seychelle Islands and Sao Tome and Principe were against the proposed resolution. These countries were not present at the voting or abstained 10 months ago. At the same time, there has been an unfavorable shift in the view of a few African countries that abstained or were absent previously, including Zambia, Guinea, Central Africa [the Central African Republic] and Sudan. The number of those that abstained was reduced to 9; they included Libya, Iraq and Romania. (Of these, Iraq constitutes a change: It voted against the Soviet Union in January.)

Thus, the voting obviously did have its interesting aspects, but the essence has not changed one iota. Just as the January event has not fostered an Afghanistan settlement, neither will the present one be able to do so.

As far as the voting ratios are concerned, another observation should be made. The differences and contradictions generally characterizing the developing, the nonaligned countries were manifest also on this occasion. U.S. economic and political pressure, Chinese influence, the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign and the view of some prestigious nonaligned countries played a determining role in the majority's adoption of a negative position. It was perceptible that many developing countries, proceeding from their own historical experiences, categorically oppose, as a matter of course, any external military step, disregarding its objective, content and specific circumstances. Some of the developing countries that voted against the Soviet Union or abstained condemned, at the same time, the anti-Soviet campaign of the United States. For instance, the Indian delegate (who ultimately abstained) also branded the attitude of confrontation embodied by the draft resolution.

The following three elements of that document are being enhanced by the United States: 1) an immediate withdrawal of foreign troops; 2) the Afghans' right to self-determination and being able to live free of external intervention; and 3) a peaceful solution based on Afghanistan's sovereignty, territorial integrity and nonaligned character.

At first, one might even be able to agree with all this. However, there is a serious error in the sequence. Namely, if, under the circumstances of the aggression coming from abroad, Afghanistan were deprived of the assistance of the Soviet Union, that would mean approval of the intensification of that aggression; that is, a return to the situation where not only the achievements of the April 1978 revolution became endangered, but Afghanistan's existence as a sovereign country as well.

Therefore, the sequence is only conceivable as follows: 1) the penetration of the territory of Afghanistan by armed mercenaries of imperialist and reactionary forces from the territory of neighboring countries must stop; 2) it must be reliably guaranteed that subversive activity originating beyond the borders is not resumed in any form (According to Kabul's position, pronouncements do not suffice in this respect: Active measures should be implemented that preclude the sending over of mercenary bands, supplying these bands with weapons must cease and training camps must be liquidated); and 3) after all this, the Soviet military contingent can be withdrawn.

Leonid Brezhnev underlined again at the mid-October Moscow reception honoring Babrak Karmal: "The Soviet assistance accorded to Afghanistan serves a sole objective, the ending of military intervention against the Afghan revolution and the cessation of imperialist intervention in Afghan affairs." It is obvious that the reason for providing assistance will cease when these conditions are realized.

Incidentally, this is not nearly the only issue where the problem is turned upside down. In the West, there is a predilection for making the provision of Soviet assistance in Afghanistan responsible for the deterioration of the international situation. As a matter of fact, it happened the other way around: That step was not the reason for, but a consequence of, the distortion of the international situation and the poisoning of the atmosphere; it would never have taken place if the United States, China, Pakistan and other countries had not resorted to an open policy of intervention aimed at encircling the Soviet Union.

As for the new "peaceful solution" urged by the UN resolution and the "neutrality" included in other previous Western proposals, it should not be left out of consideration that Afghanistan has a legitimate government. As Afghan Foreign Minister Muhammad Dost said at the United Nations, the transformation that began following the victory of the April revolution in the country is entirely and exclusively a domestic matter of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. "No one can question the Afghan people's right," Dost emphasized, "to choose its social system independently. The radical changes taking place in the country's life are eliciting frenzied rage among the imperialist, hegemonist and other reactionary circles."

At the same time, the possibility for a political solution is at hand. A mid-May proposal made by the Kabul government urged bilateral talks with Iran (which is hostile toward the Afghan revolution) on developing friendly relations and with Pakistan on normalizing relations. According to the proposal, the agreements to be concluded would be internationally guaranteed.

Realization of this specific and realistic program would lead to a comprehensive solution. Admittedly, all this presupposes that the enemies of the revolution comprehend that adventurous plans are senseless. However, there has not been a positive reply to Kabul's proposal to date. The futile UN voting has not resolved anything and the external intervention continues.

BUDAPEST TV INTERVIEWS VISITING FRG CP LEADER MIES

LD010328 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Klara Por interview with Herbert Mies, chairman of the German Communist Party in Budapest--date not specified; Mies speaks in German with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] I have three questions for you. First, the elections in the FRG are over and your party congress is forthcoming. How are you preparing for this and what is the stance of the German Communist Party with reference to the policy of the FRG?

[Answer] Having seen the results of the federal elections, on the one hand we are relieved. But on the other hand our problems have not disappeared with the elections. We are disturbed that although the federal government declared recently that it wishes to continue the policy of peace and detente we must observe at the same time that it adheres to NATO's decision of last December about the production of medium-range U.S. missiles and their deployment in the FRG. We are also disturbed by the (?results for big capital). These threaten the social-political achievements of the workers and the working class movement. For us too, as an alternative political force, we must think through how we communists envisage the FRG in the Eighties. This will be the main theme of our congress next May. It is probably public knowledge that the new wave of the peace movement and [word indistinct] is nowdays unfolding in the FRG. It is also well-known that the struggle of the steel workers and postal workers for socialist achievements is currently continuing. We wish to maintain all that the trade unions have achieved during the Seventies or that which can be partly attributed to sensible government policies and reforms.

[Question] Another question. What do you think of the fact that after the U.S. presidential election Helmut Schmidt was the first European head of government to meet Reagan in the United States? What does this mean in your opinion, could it be that the policy of the FRG is trying to mould itself into that of Reagan?

[Answer] I am neither an American citizen nor an American voter so I cannot know what they were thinking about when they voted for Reagan. But as an FRG citizen I hope and wish that while our country maintains its partnership relations with the United States it also takes its own national interests and European interests into account and fulfills them. I can well see the danger in the meeting between Reagan and Schmidt, that is that the FRG will adapt to the policy which withdraws from detente and moves closer to confrontation. I can also see from the Schmidt visit that the FRG is witnessing a willingness to satisfy American rearmament intentions.

[Question] On the other hand I think that all those who voted for Schmidt expect the continuation of the policy of detente and not that the FRG should adapt to the Reagan type of policy by force.

[Answer] The atmosphere and aims of our people--and even the federal government cannot alienate itself from this--are to have good relations with the West, the East, North and South, and to have friendly relations, taking into account our national prime interests of course. We do not want to be part of the Pentagon's policy of adventurism; we do not want to be part of rearmament which carries unforseeable consequences. This is why we wish and hope that the FRG Government, should I say, rediscovers the realistic policy of detente.

[Question] Finally, I would like to ask you to say a few words about your visit to Hungary.

[Answer] This is not the first time that I have been here. I felt there was a need to exchange views and information with a man whom I admire greatly, Janos Kadar, whose thoughts are always extremely valuable, rich and urge one to think further. We also needed to debate issues relating to the international workers' and communist movement, but for us it was most important that at a time when every political force in the world, including communists, must find new answers to new questions, I could hold an exchange of views with the leader of the MSZMP.

CONDITIONS FOR HUNGARIAN WORKERS IN CSSR DISCUSSED

LD292232 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 20 Nov 80

[Text] It has been stated at the conference of the Cultural Federation of Hungarian Workers of Czechoslovakia that the laws provide satisfactory guarantees for the equal rights of the people of Hungarian nationality; however, the implementation of the measures is not everywhere sufficiently consistent and complete. A Slovak expert on the nationality question has stressed among the achievements the industrialization of the areas of southern Slovakia with a large Hungarian population, as well as the constant improvements in the conditions of employment of the Hungarian nationality. There is a need at the same time for more employment opportunities to be provided for the female population belonging to the Hungarian nationality and for improvements in the equipment possessed by Hungarian-language schools. It was also raised in the debate that in Slovakia in certain mixed population areas there are shortcomings as regards the realization of bilinguality.

BRIEFS

MSZMP DELEGATION IN FRG--At the invitation of the German Communist Party [DKP], an MSZMP delegation led by Mihaly Kornilesz, head of the MSZMP Central Committee's Department of Scientific, Public Education and Cultural Affairs, visited the FRG from 17-22 November. The delegation studied the DKP's activity among scientific working people and at higher educational institutes. DKP Vice President Hermann Gautier and Karl-Heinz Shroeder, member of the party's Presidium and Secretariat, had talks with the MSZMP representatives. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 23 Nov 80 p 4 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH GDR JOURNALISTS--Budapest, 27 Nov--(MTI)--The cooperation agreement for 1981-1985 between the National Association of Hungarian Journalists and the Association of Journalists of the German Democratic Republic was signed on November 27 in Berlin. The agreement envisages the further development of the traditionally many-sided working relations and exchanges of experience between the two associations. The agreement was signed by Harri Czepuck, president of the Association of Journalists of the German Democratic Republic, and Jozsef Palfy, president of the Association of Hungarian Journalists. [Text] [Buadapest MTI in English 1733 GMT 27 Nov 80 LD]

DEPARTING ZAMBIAN AMBASSADOR--Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, received for a farewell visit Siyanga Xavier Quicksett Shimabale, ambassador of the Republic of Zambia, who has departed permanently from Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Nov 80 p 8 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MADAGASCAR--Gabor Suto, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic, has presented his credentials to Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Nov 80 p 8 AU]

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SET FOR 1 DECEMBER

LD281745 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Here is some news just received from the PAP teleprinter:

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo has discussed the state of preparations for the next, seventh, plenum of the Central Committee. The Politburo has decided to convene the plenum on 1 December. There will be an examination of the party's tasks in the struggle for the socialist character of the renewal of social life and of the country's economic situation, and tasks emerging from it.

Plenum Agenda

LD301352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Tomorrow afternoon the seventh plenum of the PZPR Central Committee will begin in Warsaw. On the agenda of the deliberations: a PZPR Central Committee Politburo paper, The Party's Tasks in the Struggle for the Socialist Nature of the Renewal of Social Life, will be read by First Secretary of the PZPR Central Committee Stanislaw Kania; a report on the economic situation and tasks in this sphere will be presented by Politburo member of the PZPR Central Committee, Premier Jozef Pinkowski; a discussion; organizational matters; and the passing of resolutions.

CSSR'S CHNOUPEK ENDS VISIT; COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

LD282150 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov (PAP)--November 28 was the last day of the official friendly visit to Poland by the Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister was received in the Belweder Palace here today by President of the Council of State of Poland Jablonski. The two discussed the key questions of foreign policy of the countries of socialist community, with special emphasis on their efforts in favour of consolidation of detente and security, particularly in Europe. They also stressed close cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia in the solving of problems of great significance for the peaceful future of the European Continent. The sides also spoke about the favourably developing cooperation between the two fraternal countries and nations in all spheres: political, economic, cultural and others. This cooperation well serves the building of socialism in Poland and Czechoslovakia, it was stressed.

Bohuslav Chnoupek was also received today by Poland's Prime Minister Jozef Pinkowski. The sides discussed questions connected with the development of relations between Poland and Czechoslovakia, and stressed with satisfaction that these relations had been deepening and expanding continually. Special attention was given to problems of Polish-Czechoslovak economic cooperation. The sides pointed to further possibilities and prospects in this area. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Jozef Pinkowski also exchanged views on the current international issues. They stressed the need to intensify efforts aimed at the continuation and deepening of detente processes in Europe.

Both meetings were attended by Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

The Polish-Czechoslovak plenary talks also ended today, which were chaired by both ministers of foreign affairs, Jozef Czyrek and Bohuslav Chnoupek. The stand of both sides on the discussed issues, pertaining chiefly to further development of friendly relations between the two countries as well as the appraisal of the current international situation, is reflected in a communique on the visit published earlier. (A summary of the communique has been given separately).

Directly after the conclusion of plenary talks Ministers Czyrek and Chnoupek signed at the Polish Foreign Ministry a protocol on the realization of cultural agreement between the two governments for the years 1981-85. The document defines a number of concrete ventures serving the development of bilateral cooperation and exchange.

In their addresses delivered on this occasion Jozef Czyrek and Bohuslav Chnoupek emphasized that cultural cooperation was a particularly important factor of ideological unity linking both countries and nations, and an expression of their friendship. The signed document reflects and confirms the rich achievements of the hitherto contacts and all-round cooperation in culture, art, science, education health protection and other areas, it was stressed.

The ministers expressed a conviction that the realization of decision contained in the document would serve well the development of close contacts between the two fraternal nations, the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Poland and Czechoslovakia.

PAP Carries Communique

LD282118 Warsaw PAP in English 2022 GMT 28 Nov 80

["Communique"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov (PAP)--Member of the CPCZ CC, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek paid an official visit of friendship to Poland between November 27 and 28 at the invitation of member of the PUWP CC, Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek.

The ministers discussed the lines of further development and strengthening of cooperation in the interest of both states and their people and also of the entire socialist community. They came out in favour of further deepening of coordination and joint activities in foreign policy.

The ministers broadly exchanged views on the complex international situation at the moment and once more voiced their countries' determination to further tighten cooperation within the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance in close alliance with the Soviet Union and other brotherly socialist states and to consolidate the international ranks of the socialist community.

Both ministers voiced deep confidence in that detente in East-West relations is the only reasonable and advantageous alternative for all nations of Europe and the world at large in shaping international relations.

The sides confirmed Poland's and Czechoslovakia's determination to promote full and integral implementation of the CSCE Final Act. They also voiced conviction that the meeting in Madrid would result in strengthening the policy of detente and in negotiating agreements on further steps to consolidate peace, security and cooperation on the European Continent. Of special significance would be taking a decision in Madrid on convening a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe. Both countries firmly oppose attempts by some Western delegations to impose on the meeting in Madrid an atmosphere of confrontation and fruitless controversies, which would hamper stepping up the problem of concrete measures to further consolidate the process of detente in Europe.

Both states unchangeably attach great importance to making progress in the Vienna negotiations on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

Both ministers voiced satisfaction over the commencement of Soviet-American talks on nuclear arms in Europe, and voiced full support for the Soviet stand on the issue.

The Polish-Czechoslovak talks passed in an atmosphere of friendship and full mutual understanding, and they confirmed the unanimity of both sides' views on all matters discussed.

WALESA ON NEED FOR WORK, IMPORTANCE OF CONCORD

LD302144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Lech Walesa today said at a meeting with representatives of workforces from Konin that--and I quote--each one of us is, above all, a Pole and only then a member of Solidarity; hence, the necessity for work in the interest of working people, justice and renewal, but always in the interest of the country. He also stressed the importance of national concord and recalled that a strike is an extreme measure.

ACTS OF SABOTAGE, DESTRUCTION REPORTED

Car Plant

LD291644 Warsaw PAP in English 1427 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Nov (PAP)--The Warsaw Prosecutor's Office has said that in what was a deliberate sabotage, on the night of November 27-28, six electronic control consoles were damaged in the "Polonez", car body assembly room of the FSO [passenger car plant] factory in Warsaw. The sabotage caused an interruption in the work of an automated assembly line. It is estimated that the losses caused by the stoppage amount to 60-70 "Polonez" bodies. The prosecutor's office is investigating the case.

Sabotage Attempt in Colliery

LD292229 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] PAP reports an attempted sabotage in the Pstrowski colliery in Zabrze. Early this morning the colliery guards noticed at level 825, in the so-called cross-cut, a pile of wood chips and paper. The circumstances indicate preparations to set the mine on fire. Various electric cables and conduits run through the spot where these inflammable materials were found. A switch-over installation of the powerplant is there too. A vigorous investigation is in progress.

Solidarity Statement on Disruptions

LD301056 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity Presidium of the Mazowsze region yesterday published a declaration in which it appeals to all trade union organizations of Solidarity in the Mazowsze region to calmly and firmly oppose all attempts to disrupt both union activity and the normal functioning of workplaces. It also points out the vital need to oppose attempts to provoke disputes. The country and Solidarity, we read in the declaration, need calm in organizational work, an atmosphere enabling the reconstruction of the economy and the placement of the achievements obtained on a firm footing.

The declaration appeals for noncompliance with rumors which increase tension, for unmasking of adventurists who creep into Solidarity, and says that the NSZZ Solidarity of the Mazowsze region will not be undertaking any leaflet or poster campaigns within the city. Finally, the declaration states that a firm attitude by society and all members of the union must prevent all, even fringe, attempts by those people who do not want to come to terms with the social agreement, the Gdansk agreement.

SOLIDARITY ACTIVIST ON CONDITIONS FOR COOPERATION

AU222113 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Nov 80 p 3

[Article by Jacek Szymanderski, activist of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity: "Problems of Cooperation With 'Composite Employer'"]

[Excerpts] "Solidarity" has been at last registered and has become one of those institutions and organizations that help shape economic and social conditions in Poland. [paragraph continues]

It is high time to define in detail the place of our trade union among those institutions. The terms of cooperation and shared responsibility have been abused recently by the mass media and have been used by them to express mistrust or antipathy vis-a-vis "Solidarity". It is time to examine what that cooperation involves.

The Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union [NSZZ] Solidarity--as a trade union, that is, as an organization that is to take care of the sweeping interests of the workers who are its members--must cooperate with all institutions that influence the living and working conditions of its members. It must cooperate if it wants to take care of their interests. The employer is the most important of those institutions and this goes for every trade union.

It would be false to assume that the manager is the employer as not all decisions concerning the enterprise and the workforce are his own. Nor is the manager of an industrial association the employer because he shares his powers with his ministers and with the managers of the factories in his association. The Planning Commission, party committees, voivodship authorities and many other institutions also have certain powers and can influence production and work in enterprises. None of the aforementioned bodies have full powers. All of them constitute a kind of "composite employer," and it is just with such an employer that "Solidarity" will have to cooperate.

Looking at the "achievements" of the past few years, at the economic ruin and at the chaos in almost all spheres of public life, one can assume that the institutions that constitute the "composite employer" function badly and are not coordinated. All the "component parts of the employer" do their work independently as it were, which causes more damage than good. If cooperation is to proceed favorably, we have to begin with examining our partners' situation.

The lack of coordination in the work done by the individual institutions determining the country's social and economic life is explained by the fact that each of these institutions pursues its own parochial goals and "goes its own way" and that the socioeconomic plans are drawn up incorrectly. That is true, of course, but observations of daily economic and social practices and the analysis of various scientific research projects seem to indicate a more basic feature of the "composite employer," a feature that is especially important for us when we think of cooperation. The uncoordinated activities of the "composite employer" indicate above all the lack of the general goal of activity, a goal that would become the basis of harmonious cooperation among various social, economic and political institutions.

In our country masses of unsaleable goods have been produced and investment goods have been wasted. No one and nothing has been able to halt the mad spiral of loans and senseless investments. Very often shoddy goods have been supplied to the market quite intentionally in order to enable some institution to show that it has fulfilled the plan. Workers have often been induced to produce useless articles under pain of losing their bonuses. In such situations the bonuses became a bribery to make workers acquiesce in the incompetence and dishonesty of their supervisors.

Under such conditions the role of an independent trade union can be enormous. The trade union can define in detail what the social interest consists of. Up to now the authorities have had no practical possibility to find out what that interest is. We are not interested in the declarations that the people want "further improvements in living conditions," the "deepening of democracy" and the "strengthening of legality." Such declarations have been continuously made in the past few years. The trade union is able to define in detail what people want at once and who such people are, what they can still wait for under certain conditions and what they are ready to give up eventually.

If "Solidarity" is able to do its job independently and in self-government, it will be able to partially fulfill that role of a regulator of social and economic conditions which is automatically fulfilled by the market in the developed countries. If he wants to play a creative role in the state, the "composite emp oyer" will have to specify a precise action program for the country as a whole and for the individual enterprises. [paragraph continues]

Such a program not only should be a good basis for the integrated activities of the employer but must be consistent with the need and aspirations of the employees. Otherwise it will not win their support, which is necessary under the conditions of the independent trade union's activities if any program is to be implemented. The work on such a program and the unceasing and genuine contacts with the working masses may result in integrating and strengthening the structure of the state apparatus of power and place it on the firm political foundations of the citizens' trust and support. We hope that it will also be easier to assess, under such conditions, the abilities of the people in leading positions and to make courageous decisions with the help of clear and objective criteria and of the workers genuine interests and not with the help of moods or habits dominating a narrow power elite. Is this still too little? Has any social institution proposed such sweeping cooperation?

We know that such cooperation must not necessarily be to everyone's liking, but we hope that many people in the party and government leadership know that "the leading role" and "the mapping out of the line" is not a privilege but a duty for which one should account.

In conclusion, it is worth clearly stating a certain issue. "Solidarity" can and will propose various ideas and programs aimed at mending our economy but it will not implement them. It will not replace the government in its work. The final drawing up of the program is a task for representative institutions, which must take into consideration the voice of "Solidarity." Otherwise they will not be representative and the program will not win support. But the government must take care of organizing the work of those institutions and of implementing the program, in keeping with its constitutional duties.

The need for the program is very great at present because public life hates a vacuum. If anyone has still not understood that the old times are gone and that cooperation must really be organized on the principle of partnership and that a sensible program compatible with the workers' interests must be prepared immediately, he must expect that his place will be taken over by the one who has understood that. Such are the principles of socialist democracy.

MACH CHAIRS MIXED COMMISSION MEETING IN SZCZECIN

LD242144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting of the mixed commission set up by the chairman of the Council of Ministers in order to supervise implementation of the workers' demands contained in the joint protocol signed on 30 August by the government commission and the Interfactory Strike Committee at the Szczecin Adolf Warski shipyard was held in Szczecin today.

The main topic at the meeting, chaired by the chairman of the mixed commission, Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach, was a report on the implementation of the protocol accords between the Interfactory Strike Committee and the government commission in Szczecin.

More on Deliberations

LD250318 Warsaw PAP in English 2345 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Nov (PAP)--Further progress has been achieved in the implementation of provisions of the worker-government agreement which ended the summer strike in Szczecin, the mixed commission overseeing this implementation stated at its meeting in Szczecin today.

This concerns first of all the formation of independent, self-governing trade unions, more than thirty of which have been registered so far. Certain difficulties which the new unions encountered in the first stage of their activity are being consistently eliminated.

The commission was unanimous in their view that also the pay postulates contained in the agreement were being successfully realized.

Raises were introduced in most of the departments, often on a greater scale than provided for by the agreement. On the other hand, it was stressed that wage systems in particular branches should be changed.

The biggest controversy in the discussions was stirred by the question of food market supplies. While acknowledging that the government has undertaken numerous efforts to ease the situation, participants in the session urged quick completion of work on the programme of improving food supplies and its submission to public debate. The mixed commission also reviewed some 800 cases referred to it, chiefly complaints. 90 percent were settled as requested.

The commission annulled its earlier recommendation of liquidation of factory councils in those work establishments where more than 90 percent of employees have joined Solidarity.

In connection with the Solidarity's gaining of legal status, the commission resolved that from now on it is Solidarity and the appropriate state administration organs which should be overseeing the implementation of the agreements. The commission directed a request to the prime minister asking him that it be dissolved.

Commission Dissolution Request

LD292144 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 29 Nov 80

[From the "Trade Union Magazine" program, dispatch from Szczecin by Jerzy Mylek]

[Text] On Monday, 24 November, in Szczecin, a meeting of the mixed commission was held with Deputy Premier Stanislaw Mach in the chair. The meeting agreed on the content of the report on implementation of the protocol of the agreements signed on 30 August 1980 concerning suggestions and demands of the Interfactory Strike Committee [MKS] in Szczecin and the government commission. The meeting discussed in detail the implementation of all points of the agreement. The mixed commission positively assessed the creation of the new trade unions stressing, however, that it had to intervene successfully many times in situations when the creation of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions[NSZZ] Solidarity was obstructed in Szczecin Voivodship. The mixed commission also intervened in cases where the wage increases implemented by many ministries departed from the rules defined in the agreements. According to the commission it is necessary to carry out a complete reform of the wage systems which exist in various ministries. The members of the commission who represent the Interfactory Workers Commission [MKR] considered the government proposal for the 5-day week not to be in agreement with the accords. The mixed commission in Szczecin stated that by (?24) November no special reasons had been found for intervening in the cases of assuring security for the strikers and the nonrepression of the political activists.

It was stated that it would be advisable to create in the future forms of activity similar to the mixed commission, because only the joint talks can lead to solving the possible conflicts in a way acceptable to everybody.

Because the NSZZ Solidarity now has a legal personality the mixed commission decided that its duties would now be taken over by the National Coordinating Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity and the appropriate organs of the state administration. That is why members of the mixed commission have applied to the chairman of the Council of Ministers for the commission to be dissolved as of 24 November 1980.

Mentioning the guidelines issued on 15 October, in which it was stated in point 4 that in the economic organizations and institutions where over 90 percent of the work force declared their desire to join the Solidarity the works councils of the old unions should cease functioning. The commission stated that in this case it has exceeded its competence and that the matter must be dealt with in a different manner.

WUJEK COLLIERY MINERS DEMAND TALKS WITH MINISTER

LD282015 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] At the Wujek colliery protest actions continue on the part of representatives of enterprise workers commissions from all pit coal mines. At 1600 a delegation of protesting miners arrived at the Ministry of Mining in Katowice, where talks began with Minister Mieczyslaw Glanowski. The miners have asked the minister to go to the House of Culture at the Wujek colliery in order to continue talks on pay issues. Mieczyslaw Glanowski said that he will talk only after the protest action ends.

It has been agreed that a meeting of the mixed commission led by Minister of Mining Mieczyslaw Glanowski will be held tomorrow at 1500. The delegation of protesting miners took the news to the Wujek colliery House of Culture. A proposal was made to end the protest action. Discussion by representatives of enterprise workers commissions continues.

COMMITTEES SEEK MEETING WITH COMMISSION AT WUJEK

LD282320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Representatives of the Jastrzebie Interfactory Workers Committee and of the Bytom and Walbrzych interfactory founding committees proposed that today [29 November] at the House of Culture of the Wujek mine a meeting of the mixed commission set up by the premier with the chairmen of the above-mentioned interfactory founding committees and interfactory workers committee be held.

TRANSPORTATION MINISTRY, SOLIDARITY SIGN AGREEMENT

LD290444 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] An agreement has been signed in Szczecin between the departmental commission of the Ministry of Transportation and the Interdistrict Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity of Motor Transportation Workers. The agreement covers problems connected with the realization of demands concerning, in particular, wages, working time, and improvement of the organizational structure and work of the state motor transportation.

INTERUNION AGREEMENT ENDS HEALTH WORKERS DISPUTE

LD281500 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity signed an agreement in Wroclaw today with representatives of the Trade Union of Health Service Workers. It was decided not to effect any changes in the operation of the local House of Culture carried out by health service workers. The agreement ends a protest action by House of Culture workers which they have been engaged in since 24 November.

OFFICIAL MEETS SOLIDARITY FIRE SERVICE COMMISSION

LD292314 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] At the central headquarters of the fire service a meeting was held between the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Boguslaw Stachura, [as heard] the leadership of fire service, and the National Coordinating Commission of the Fire Service of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity. The chief commandant of the fire service, Zygmnunt Jarosz, reported on the work toward the implementation of demands put forward by fire service workers.

GLASS INDUSTRY TU SENDS RESOLUTION TO STATE COUNCIL

LD281438 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The independent Trade Union of Glass Industry Workers, which has its headquarters in Jaworzno, yesterday addressed a resolution to the State Council in which it expresses its concern over the situation in Poland and the nation's future. The resolution calls for effective action to lessen tensions which have arisen in recent weeks and punishment of those who have brought about our economy's present situation.

The resolution opposes the escalation of demands supported by strikes and calls for providing conditions for quiet work and the solid performance of duties by all Poles.

PAP ON TEACHERS' PLENUM, MEDICAL WORKERS' TALKS

LD281532 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] [No dateline received] The main directions and methods of activity were discussed on 27 November in Warsaw at a plenum of the board of the Polish Teachers Union and workers in education. Members of the union welcomed with great satisfaction the signing of agreements concerning the demands of teachers and workers in education. These agreements create the basis for solving important social problems in the field of education. It was stressed at the plenum, however, that this prospect cannot eliminate the real difficulties in the activities of the union stemming from the split in the trade union movement. The attempts that have been made to establish cooperation with the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity have not been accepted so far, although the beginnings of an interaction of this kind are already noticeable at local levels.

The All-Polish Council of the Medical Workers' Trade Union has stated that in accordance with the decision of the all-Polish congress, and at the demand of the All-Polish Council of this union, talks between representatives of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare led by acting Minister Tadeusz Szelachowski and the All-Polish Council of Medical Workers' Trade Union began on 27 November. The theme of the talks is the fulfillment of the demands made by medical and social security workers.

AGRICULTURAL, VETERINARY WORKERS JOINT SESSION ENDS

LD301708 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0100 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] A joint session has ended in Warsaw of the sector commission of the main board of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers, the Presidium of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union of Veterinary Workers and the representatives of the Association of Veterinary Surgeons and Technicians.

Information was presented at the session about finalizing the negotiations, which have been going on since 10 October, with the heads of the Agriculture Ministry concerning the settlement of the most urgent demands linked with improving the exceptionally difficult working conditions which exist in the veterinary service.

STUDENTS, MINISTER DISCUSS ORGANIZATION REGULATION

LD290436 Warsaw PAP in English 0030 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Nov (PAP)--Talks were held at the Warsaw University today between representatives of the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology and the National Founding Committee of the Independent Students Association concerning a new version of a regulation on students organizations.

Simultaneously, consultations were conducted between the ministry's delegation, led by Minister Janusz Gorski, and representatives of the main council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students.

In the course of talks, which were chaired by director of the Warsaw University, Prof Henryk Samsonowicz, the sides agreed the text of a draft regulation as well as such mode and timetable of further action so that the document becomes effective before December 20. The minister acknowledged the postulates presented to him.

Simultaneously, a strike by a group of students staged at the initiative of the independent Students Association of the Warsaw University was ended.

CONFERENCE STUDIES UNIVERSITY SELF-GOVERNMENT

LD301930 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] The schools of higher learning national conference on university self-government held at the Krakow-Jagiellonian University ended today. The objective of the meeting, attended by more than 170 representatives of universities from all parts of the country, was to exchange experiences and define the stand of university centers on the new higher education bill.

The rector of the Krakow-Jagiellonian University, Prof Mieczyslaw Hess, summed up the debate and expressed the view that it will constitute an event which will determine the nature of the future act. The self-government of universities should bring about the release of the intellectual opportunities of Polish science inherent in the academic centers.

BRANCH TRADE UNIONS TAKE STAND ON SITUATION

AU262026 Warsaw GLOS PRACY in Polish 19 Nov 80 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Stand Taken by the Coordinating Commission of the Branch Trade Unions on the Country's Present Socioeconomic Situation"]

[Text] 1. In recent weeks, the working people have more and more painfully been feeling the results of the dramatic situation in the country. Supply shortages, particularly of basic foodstuffs, are increasing, abating the feeling of social security that has been disturbed in any case. Society is facing the disaster of hunger and more and more families are living below the minimum socially acceptable level. We demand that the government introduce a plan for rationing basic foodstuffs, fuel and energy. The efficient and fair implementation of that plan calls for a broad workers' control with the participation of trade unions.

2. We will demand that the obligations adopted by the government with regard to the working people be fully complied with. This is essential for the authorities to regain credibility. Those in power may only count on responsibility and engagement on the part of the working people when they prove themselves that they bear responsibility for their decisions. This implies the need for actually bringing to account all those responsible for the deep crisis in the country.

We regard with anxiety the sterile talk on "fictitious" wage increases that do not lead to increased purchasing power. Among other things, that has been manifested in flooding the market with devalued money. This inevitably leads to growing inflation whose costs are borne by the working people and particularly by families with the lowest incomes. For this reason it is to be expected that, despite wage increases, social injustice will deepen, differences in wages and incomes will increase in favor of the privileged groups, profiteering will intensify, and the living standards of those who are earning the least will be lower.

At the same time we come forward for a policy of shaping wages and incomes on the basis of the family situation.

3. The situation of those employed by small enterprises or living far from large cities is particularly difficult. The point is to ensure such a distribution of foodstuffs in order to enable everyone to obtain the necessary minimum.

Attention must also be focused on the constantly deteriorating material situation of pensioners and disabled persons. We regard the present system of reckoning pensions and disability payments on the basis of differentiated wages as socially unfair. As the years pass, flagrant social disproportions are emerging in incomes. We propose to reduce the differences in pensions and disability payments by introducing their socially acceptable maximum level.

4. In our opinion, the principles of social justice constituting the foundation of the socialist way of production must be consistently implemented. Society must be treated equally in all spheres of life--health services, recreation, access to consumer goods and so forth. In this context, for example, there are disturbing tendencies to differentiate workers with regard to meat assignments or some social services. Social justice must cease to be a mere slogan.

5. We fully appreciate the importance of the agreements attained. However, we are aware that they have not solved the political and economic crisis. This also applies to the emergency steps taken recently by the government. The lack of a long-term program for improving the present situation is particularly disturbing. We resolutely reject the ideas of some technocratic circles that regard unemployment as a means to improve the efficiency of management.

6. We regard the farming policy pursued until now as particularly harmful. It leads to undermining the worker-peasant alliance. The enormously complex socioeconomic problems of agriculture are only being reduced to the question of the acute shortage of production means and of improvements in supplies. An increase in supplies should guarantee the settlement of all problems existing in agriculture. Unfortunately, a blind eye frequently is being turned to the fact that a considerable part of the peasantry, particularly peasants with additional jobs elsewhere [chlopi-robotnicy], have been neglected in the sphere of working conditions, housing, recreation and access to culture.

We consider the bureaucratic approach to the demand for organizing agricultural producers' associations as contrary to public interests. In the interests of the country, an institutional platform must be created for the authentic representation of food producers.

7. While unequivocally coming forward for the need to reduce working time to 5 days, or 40 hours a week, we ask the government to tell the public all socioeconomic consequences of that measure and to propose a program safeguarding the level of production and public services. We are afraid that incomplete measures adopted without authentic consultation with the workers class would bring about additional economic and social troubles without contributing to any improvement in the living and recreation conditions of the working people.

8. In our conception of trade union activity, we come forward for true democracy under which the workers class would exert real control over the economic and state apparatus that--as Polish experiences have shown--is too frequently inclined toward incompetence or even corruption.

BRANCH TU'S COMMISSION FAVORS 'UNION PLURALISM'

LD290420 Warsaw PAP in English 2345 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov (PAP)--About 40 Western journalists attended a press conference with members of the National Consultative Commission of the branch trade unions which took place here today.

Among the commission's representatives were unionists of different levels from head of the power industry workers union to activists of factory councils. The commission represents over 30 branch unions.

The journalists were informed among other things about the aim and tasks of the commission, which, it was stressed, would by no means be a replica of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The commission will address itself to general issues concerning the whole of the branch unions movement such as for instance talks with the government, the chief directions of social policy, international contacts, etc.

The members of the Consultative Commission told the journalists that in such branches as metallurgy, power industry, municipal and local economy, culture and art some 40 to 70 percent of the employees were at present members of branch trade unions.

It was stated that the attitude of the Consultative Commission to the Solidarnosc union was not and could not be hostile for the latter represented an authentic social movement of the working class. The commission is for pluralism in the trade unions movement. Union pluralism in Poland's present situation can be a guarantee of democratic defence of the employees' interests. The commission cannot, however, accept the fact of some extremist elements within the Solidarnosc usurping themselves the monopoly to represent the working class.

Representatives of the commission also said that at present international relations of the Polish labor movement suffered a certain setback. The place of the Polish working people, represented by democratically elected unions, according to the principles of the unions' full independence, is the World Federation of Trade Unions. Trade unions are members of the WFTU, and therefore it seems logical that the commission comes out in favor of belonging to that organization.

COMMENT ON 'SPONTANEOUS' DISRUPTION OF PINKOWSKI TALK

LD261832 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Jacek Kalawinski commentary]

[Text] Responding to the call of the industrial trade unions that the press, radio and television should publicize them more, I would like to share a few observations with you on the subject of the rally of industrial trade unions in the Gwardia hall, the rally which we saw on television yesterday.

First, it is clear that the organization was good. The place where the spontaneous eruption of the anger of the people was to take place had several microphones, and thanks to them we did not lose a single word of this 'anger of the people.'

We should not be surprised at this. The style of the majority of speeches showed they were written by people of considerable organizational training. Then, it was enough to look carefully at the people gathered there to notice many people who, when 'Poland was growing strong," lived a comforable life.

Second, what was most visible was that there was no compromise. This was seen from the way they treated the situation. This is undoubtedly a new phenonemon, because could one not assume that these very same people showed the same attitude in the past toward Premier Jaroszewicz?

According to industrial trade union activists, and I quote the PAP report on their meeting with Stanislaw Kania yesterday, the mark of loyal servility is beginning to fall from our shoulders. What will happen when it finally drops to the ground?

What can we say? One can understand the bitterness of the authentic activists of the old trade unions who, like the man from the Wroclaw transbud building enterprise, for years fought for the solution of obvious problems. But it is difficult to resist the impression that the industrial trade unions which are now suffering a lack of popularity are, to a large extent, under the influence of people whose only desire is to retain their comfortable deckchairs under the plam trees.

We should also pay attention to other movements, those in which the need for uncompromising treatment of former political and economic activists was strongly emphasized. At the same time, the need to carry out structural reforms was treated with silence.

Yet, only a change of the mechanisms can guarantee that the renewal of 1980 will not be diluted like the renewal of 1956, and will not be used by supporters of the hard line like the shy attempt at renewal in 1968. Then, too, much was said about personnel purges to eliminate people who were aiming at getting into power. The results of the changes were known to us. Some of us felt them on our own skins.

Let us understand each other correctly. Our country has signed and ratified the international convention which states that anybody can set up a trade union.

The division in the trade union movement is a fact. Both sides have to accept this--Solidarity and the old trade unions. The battle for influence, which is being waged between them must, however, be conducted fairly by both sides. The results will be settled by 'voting with one's feet' which means, by the number of members in each trade union movement. But this must be a free election.

'OLD' UNION WRITES WALESA, OFFERS 'PARTNERSHIP'

LD291554 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] The Presidium of the independent, self-managing Trade Union of the Construction Industry and Housing Cooperatives Workers has addressed a letter to Lech Walesa, chairman of the Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity offering partnership in the operation of the two unions. The letter states, among other things, that human energy, time and strength should not be wasted on rivalry between the so-called old and new unions, but should be utilized for liquidating disputes, tensions and misunderstandings.

CENTRAL COUNCIL OF MEDIA WORKERS TU MEETS IN WARSAW

LD290050 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Council of the Book, Press, Radio and TV Workers Trade Union met in Warsaw.

An appraisal was made of the situation in the trade union movement and relations between the old trade unions and government authorities, and with Solidarity trade unions were analyzed.

The need for partnership between the old trade unions and Solidarity in the general interests of the state and of the working people was pointed out.

The Presidium also analyzed the draft bill on censorship, drawing attention to several shortcomings in the draft.

BYDGOSZCZ PARTY MEETS WITH BRANCH TU PRESIDIUM

LD281108 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] A meeting of the Secretariat of the voivodship party committee with members of the Presidium of the Coordinating Commission of the branch trade unions was held in Bydgoszcz today. Tasks facing the commission and the Presidium were discussed.

The Presidium of the branch trade unions in Bydgoszcz, being guided by their primary interest, proposed that a meeting should take place with the Presidium of the Interfactory Founding Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Union Solidarity in Bydgoszcz in order to discuss the forms and spheres of cooperation for the benefit of the workforces.

DRAFT TRADE UNION LAW TEAM MEETS 29 NOVEMBER

LD292206 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 29 Nov 80

["Private Farmers' Right to Their Trade Union"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 29 Nov (PAP)--A team set up by the Council of State to draw up a draft law on trade unions had a session here today to reconsider the points which were formerly found controversial. Following a debate, the team reached a uniform stand or considerable rapprochement on all issues.

The team discussed the right to form unions by professional groups other than employees, and acknowledged the private farmers' right to set up unions to protect their professional rights and intersts. These unions should be guaranteed the same rights as trade unions in matters like (?freedom) of association and creating organizational structures or the registration procedure, it was agreed. The functioning of these unions should be specified in a law on farmers' self-government, to account for the specificity of methods of activity among farmers, who are employees and owners of production means at the same time. Other professional groups, like authors, people working on their own account and students, should be granted the right to associate on the same principles, it was agreed. This requires amendments or new laws, the team found, pointing to the special need for a new law on associations, as the one currently in force comes from 1932.

As regards trade union representation of (?factory) crews, another matter of dispute so far, the team agreed that in plants or institutions where more than one trade union is operating, the unions may agree on setting up a joint representation to defend individual employee problems.

Another controversial issue, the matter of protection of the rights of employees not affiliated in trade unions, was solved in the following way: The employee in question may draw on a trade union, on condition the latter chooses to take up the obligation.

KANIA CHAIRS PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

LD291943 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] In the PZPR Central Committee today there was a meeting of first secretaries of voivodship committees and heads of PZPR Central Committee departments. The deliberations were chaired by Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania. During the discussion the need was pointed out to step up efforts towards consolidating the party. During the conference the need for activeness by party organizations and echelons was discussed, as were the problems broached in discussions in basic party cells, the directions of socialist renewal and the restoration of Leninist norms in party life.

PINKOWSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETING

LD261542 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Premier Jozef Pinkowski is chairing today's session of the Commission for Economic Reform. It is discussing the precepts of the new economic and financial system of the state farms, which have been prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture. Comments on this document were presented by the problem-solving team of the Commission for Agriculture and Food Economy. It is stressed in the discussion that making farms more self-dependent, shaping the structure of production and organization of work should improve efficiency and enhance the financial results, which are not good in comparison with private farming. The commission will also be acquainted with a report on directions of extending the powers of local organs of economic administration. The extension of powers of the local administration would also improve productivity and help to satisfy better the needs of the population.

OZDOWSKI ON ECONOMIC REFORM, SOCIAL POLICIES

L'UNITA Report

LD281403 Rome L'UNITA in Italian 23 Nov 80 pp 1, 19

[Unattributed report: "Polish Catholic Deputy Premier: I Will Deal With Economic Reform"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw--The new Polish deputy prime minister, the Catholic Deputy Jerzy Ozdowski, will be dealing principally with economic matters connected with small industry and peasant holdings. But his appointment has prompted great interest mainly because it is the first time for 35 years that a Catholic has joined the Polish Government.

"It is an innovation in a country whose organization is based on Marxist ideology for a Catholic to join the government," Ozdowski himself said yesterday in an interview granted to Italian radio and television's Radio Newsreel 1. "It is important," he added, "not only because of my qualifications as an economist but above all because the majority of society is Catholic. The premier has also entrusted a very important area of responsibility to me. Apart from economic matters I will be dealing with problems of importance to Catholics' social outlook, such as the problems of small industry, the service sphere, crafts and family policy."

In the same interview Ozdowski stated some of the criteria which he will follow in his government activity, particularly emphasizing the need for enterprises to be more autonomnous and for greater worker participation through the new self-governing trade unions. "Our economy," he said, "is experiencing critical times and we must find a way out of them." As he did in his speech to the Sejm (the Polish parliament) Ozdowski stressed the need for a reform of the prices system based on production costs and a balanced market: "The prices that we have discussed until now have been conventional prices good enough for the state's accounts but unrelated to real prices, to real production costs and therefore prices which cannot be an economic parameter."

The economic issue discussed by Ozdowski was the changes needed in the central planning system, on the basis of "the independence of the enterprise, which is the shared property of all." We can achieve this, he said, only if the enterprise is governed "by a system of real economic parameters." Then "central planning will embody only the outlines of a strategy, while the enterprise can have the stimuli to its economic growth: Our main guideline is to reduce centralized economic directives as far as possible."

Warsaw Radio Interview

LD301556 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Interview with Polish Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski, "economist and Catholic activist," conducted by unidentified presenter on the "At Noon Exactly" program on 30 November--live or recorded]

[Text] [Question] Sir, at the last Sejm session you were entrusted with the responsibility for services to the population, local industry, crafts and social policy as regards the family. All of these fields of our life are enormously neglected. Is there a more important problem than people in our country?

[Answer] Indeed, the family is a community of people, and for that reason concern for the family is concern for the human being. To see in the family the basic cell of social life is still not enough. One must conceive of the family as a community of love and as a community of life. For me personally, as a Christian, the creation of the family is linked with the inner attitude of two people who have fallen in love and have come together and who are creating a community of people called upon to fulfill specific tasks, important social tasks.

But the very essence of the family as a personal communion, as a community of persons, is that the family bears children, creates an atmosphere of calm, peace and relaxation, and creates conditions for developing the children into complete people and good citizens. Your question about the Polish family is exceptionally topical. The Polish family is going through a crisis. This crisis is a result, on the one hand, of economic conditions, above all of the drop in real income per family member. In many families with many children, and in many families with one breadwinner, incomes are simply below the social minimum. I think that one of the most important matters is housing. A young family, a normal and developing family, cannot exist if it is deprived of its own apartment.

[Question] All you said a moment ago is what we experience painfully in our daily life.

[Answer] This is linked generally with socioeconomic development, as we call it.

[Question] Excuse me, you say "with socioeconomic development;" in my opinion, Deputy Premier, it is linked with socioeconomic underdevelopment.

[Answer] Yes. You are looking at it from the consumer's side, but we, as economists, realize that the base has been created but just not fully exploited and not very productive. Of course, you have justifiably described this development as incomplete, or simply even with its back turned to the consumer. It does not bear fruit in an appropriate number and wide variety of consumer articles and services. Thus, the social feeling is that this is underdevelopment. But it is, so to speak, a critical point which has to be passed through in order to properly utilize the powerful production forces which we possess.

The organizational capabilities were weak; the planning and management system was bad; the administrative structures were unproductive, but this is, after all, a matter which can be regulated. At the moment we are working on two lines in the Commission for Economic Reform and in the Polish Economic Society. We intend to establish a national economic council. Therefore, we have set in motion powerful forces of scientific thought and social opinion which will exert a great influence on the future program of genuine social development.

[Question] You mentioned women's affairs and children's affairs. Do you think that a mother will be able to return to the family nest? When will motherhood be a joy for a womam and not a struggle? When will young women stop rushing about on that particular path between the home, the kindergarten, empty shops, and packed buses? When will she be able to devote herself to her children? Doctors say that the first 3 years of a child's life condition a child for the rest of his life.

[Answer] In our hopes and in our long-term program--there is always hope with a long-term (?program)--we see the vital need to rationalize the employment policy, linked with an increase in real wages for the fathers of families. Against this background, the opportunity for mothers and wives to stay at home, particularly in the first years of their children's lives, will be created. The possibility of creating conditions for those families to develop that sanctuary, that community, that sphere full of the regeneration of human spirituality, which the Polish family should be, will then exist. The Polish family has a magnificent tradition and this family should be able to find time for itself and be able not only to bear and raise future generations, but to shape them in the spirit of the national culture, in the spirit of loyalty to what was best in the past and in the spirit of responsibility for public affairs.

[Question] Deputy Premier, I do not know if you have heard the results of polls in schools on the topic of Saturdays off? Children have been saying that they want to be at home on Saturday not just because their parents are there, but because they want a rest from school.

[Answer] The outstanding Catholic writer, (Jerzy Zawiejski), has written a novel entitled "Returning Home." I think this would be the slogan of my office: that the child and the mother of a small child could return home.

This is an essential condition for the renewal of family life and therefore of social life in Poland. To return home means to return to that private, intimate, direct, and deeply human community of life and love.

[Question] But you are talking about a prosperous home, of course.

[Answer] Of course, economic conditions are constantly before us as the basic problem to be solved.

[Question] Deputy Premier, you have so many fields under your responsibility. I admire you for undertaking such a difficult task in this special period for us. (?Could we go on) to speak about crafts. Sir, our crafts--beautiful Polish crafts with magnificent traditions--have been dying out for years with the [word indistinct] help of the state administration. Now there is even more worry among craftsmen. How much truth is there in the statement that crafts taxes are to be increased to the maximum, even by 300 percent?

[Answer] I am convinced that the policy will be exactly the opposite. We are aware that the key industry, state industry or cooperative industry, is incapable at this moment of fully supplying the market. For that reason we are appealing to craftsmen and to services to help us solve the question of market equilibrium. Thus, all fiscal pressure which would lead to the elimination of well-run craft plants would be an economic error. I think that the leadership of the Ministry of Finance is very aware of the consequences of a bad tax policy and one can depend on my ability to reach agreement with Minister Krzak.

We will jointly carry out a policy for the development of crafts which would encourage the development of many workshops producing for the needs of the local and national markets, as well as for export. The craft industry of the future should be an industry which, on the one hand, has material aid from the state, and on the other hand, enjoys high social prestige and attracts the young generation to craft professions as professions (?with future prospects).

FINANCE MINISTER KRZAK ON ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD291906 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 29 Nov 80

[From the "168 Hours" program; interview with Polish Finance Minister Marian Krzak by correspondent Andras Domany in Warsaw on 27 November. Krzak's remarks in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation--recorded]

[Text] [Question] If one looks at the Polish newspapers it seems difficult to imagine when the Polish party and government leaders might have time to sleep. According to news reports, they are constantly attending discussions, debates and sessions. Thus, I was not surprised when I found during my 2-week stay in Warsaw that it was almost hopeless to try to arrange a meeting with a member of the Polish Government. Then during the session of the Sejm I received a message from the Secretariat of the Minister of Finance, Marian Krzak, saying that if I did not mind that the minister could receive me only late at night, I was welcome to see him. Naturally I went. I told him I was particularly glad for this occasion to converse with him because Hungarian public opinion is watching the difficult economic situation with concern. There was a need for reliable and truthful information.

[Answer] Indeed, the economic situation is very difficult. One of the main factors in this is the catastrophic state of agriculture. Only half as many potatoes were produced this year as last year, 40 percent less sugar beet--yet we used to export both these products. We invested far too little in agriculture during the past period. On top of this, the weather was exceptionally bad this year. There were three great floods, something without precedent. Naturally, the tremendous losses in plant cultivation have had a detrimental effect on animal husbandry.

[Question] A few days ago I saw a report on the television newsreel about the state having bought up very small pigs because there was nothing to feed them on.

A great debate followed on whether it was right to slaughter them. This debate reached as far as the Sejm and finally the piglets are to be given to those who volunteer to feed them.

[Answer] All this has a similarly damaging effect on our balance of payments. We must forego agricultural exports and our imports are increasing. We must import 9 million tons of grains, as well as fodder and potato-flour. This amounts to an expenditure of approximately $2.2 billion without taking interest into consideration, yet that is also a considerable item because we are making our purchases on short-term and medium-term loans.

[Question] I believe exports are decreasing in the sphere of industrial products as well.

[Answer] Well, this is a different situation. This is connected with the strikes and with the decrease in work intensity. In mining the workers demanded shorter hours and thereby coal production has decreased, particularly coal for exports. There is also less for internal consumption; at best, industrial production will be unchanged as compared with last year. We cannot make up for this by importing more. On the other hand, purchasing power has increased because there were large wage increases in the wake of the strikes. This is a source of concern because the excess incomes will amount to Z150 billion. At the same time, the country has become debt ridden and therefore there is no scope for further large-scale borrowing.

[Question] This year you were nonetheless forced to borrow more.

[Answer] Yes, certainly, and probably the same will be true next year as well.

[Question] Is there a way out?

[Answer] In my opinion we will have to take extraordinary measures. Next year, for example, we will reduce the sum devoted to investment by 100 billion. We will also stop investment projects which are on the way. Naturally, these are short-term measures. In the longer term these would hinder development. But at present these make it possible to improve supplies. There will be more cement, steel and other construction materials for the villagers. On the other hand, there will be less in the way of incomes emanating from the construction industry because the numbers will decrease. Then, we are introducing more vigorous distribution in the very difficult market for foodstuffs. People want rationing.

[Question] Yes, because this increases when there are shortages.

[Answer] Yes, that is so. However, I also view the situation from another aspect; namely, this could help us to sort out prices. With a system of rationing I know how much each inhabitant consumes. The price of this quantity of meat can be termed Z300, or even 600. Thus, I increase the price to the point where it makes agricultural production more economical. Then, I hand over the sum by which I raised the price as compensation in the form of a wage supplement.

[Question] Ozdowski, the deputy for the Catholic ZNAK Association [liberal Catholic Sejm faction], who was elected deputy premier on the day of this conversation, said in the Sejm: by persuading the Solidarity trade union, and with their help, the economically unavoidable price rises could be carried out.

[Answer] Naturally, it is possible to raise the prices this way but under our circumstances I think it would be better if this went hand in hand with a system of rationing which guarantees a uniform and just norm of consumption. By the way, we shall have to raise prices in terms of grain as well. Otherwise the peasantry will buy it up for fodder, with the present shortages, even more than at other times. There is very little time for all this. January is almost with us.

There is another important topic: People must be motivated to save. We have, for example, increased the interest on deposits. For a 5-year term deposit, the interest is 10 percent. This is very good interest. We are also creating a system of down payments for the purchase of cars, color television sets and other durable consumer goods, as well as for the construction of family houses. About 220-30 billion can be tied down this way from the incomes of the population. We are also considering the introduction of compulsory savings. For example, certain categories of people would have to buy state bonds which could be cashed in a few years' time at favorable rates. In the meantime, however, the money would be frozen. We are also considering the introduction of luxury taxes. We want to protect the incomes of those on low and medium incomes under all circumstances.

[Question] People speak about wastefulness at the enterprises. Certain readers' letters and television reports point to shocking cases of slackness.

[Answer] We want to motivate the enterprises to more efficient work. We shall abolish employment restrictions and wages will be dependent on pure production value. However, wages are to increase less rapidly than the production value.

[Question] It is always being raised in the debates which go on with Solidarity that people want to work but the organization and supply of raw materials are bad.

[Answer] Yes, however, what is raw material for one is the product for the other. The government can only distribute that which has been produced. Naturally, there is a need for better organization. But there is also a need for more productive work everywhere. Incidentally, in this sphere as well, creating a balance is very important. There is no need for unrealistic and impossible plans which are then nonetheless fulfilled on paper, with the help of falsified reports. Every enterprise should plan for that degree of growth which its possibilities make attainable. For the time being the main consideratin is that things should not get worse. We can think about improvements later.

[Question] Finally, with such difficulties, does the minister of finance feel optimistic about the economic situation?

[Answer] There is moderate optimism because I doubt that the situation will be better next year. Consumption would even decrease. At the same time, we hope that the situation will be more balanced in the market for foodstuffs, accompanied by low consumption. When people devote less nervous energy to standing in line, they will devote more energy to production. The miners are also promising that the lower quantity of coal will be of higher quality. Perhaps we shall succeed in motivating the enterprises to better work. Next year will be very difficult in any case. However, if we succeed in putting the market for foodstuffs in order and if we create better conditions for the development of agriculture, in my view by 1983 even if we do not raise the standard of living, at least the equilibrium of the economy can be brought about.

PZPR CONTROL COMMISSIONS STEPPING UP INVESTIGATIONS

LD282053 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 28 Nov 80

["Party Imposes Penalties"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov (PAP)--The number of cases being examined by PZPR party control commissions has increased considerably recently. Reports are coming in on abuses of authority, bribe-taking, money-grubbing and violation of moral and ethical norms. There are also careful investigations of all cases involving people who have contravened the PZPR Charter. Severe party penalties are being imposed. The principled and just activity of party control commissions is currently an important factor for renewal in the party and at the same time such activities represent the implementation of the decisions of the sixth plenum of the PZPR Central Committee.

The voivodship party control commission in Konin is investigating charges brought against persons in positions of authority. Party penalties have been imposed on several of them in recent days. A parish elder in Wilczyna has been expelled from the party and a proposal that he should be removed from his post has been made. It has been proposed that the first secretary of the parish PZPR Committee in Babiak, who built a house on a plot designated for a [word indistinct] pavilion, should be removed from his position.

THe Konin Voivodship party control commission is also investigating charges levelled against the management of the "Adamow" open-cast lignite mine in Turek for allocating apartment to members of their families, and also the management of the [word indistinct] lignite mine for irregular payments out of the rationalization and invention fund.

(?In) the past 3 months the Tarnow Voivodship party control commission has received 55 complaints against party members holding high posts. All cases are being carefully investigated and severe party paenalties are being imposed on the guilty.

CRITICISM OF GOVERNMENT MEAT RATIONING PLAN NOTED

LD282118 Warsaw PAP in English 2003 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Nov (PAP)--Judging from the course of the discussion on the government project on rationing meat, poultry and animal fats which is going on in factories and social milieus throughout the country since last Monday, Polish society approves the very idea of food rationing and the division of specified amounts of these foodstuffs among health service centres, kindergartens, factory canteens and shops. However, details of the government package are strongly criticized, which is bound to result in the need to introduce a whole range of changes in the scheme.

People believe the rationing scheme will secure more balanced supplies of the foodstuffs in question to those voivodships which so far were waiting at the end of the national queue.

Many people claim the nutrition standards indicated in the rationing package are biased as regards some social groups, as some jobs demand as much physical effort as mining and do so over a long period of time. In plants where the majority of employees are women, the government-proposed food norm for children under six is being questioned. The need is often raised for a more detailed assortment diagram and the proposed fats norm is criticized. Many crews postulate excluding poultry from the rationing scheme.

The employees of the [words indistinct] factory in Wroclaw postulated lifting the artificial division of employees into white and blue collar workers, and criticized the plan to allot meat rations on a money basis.

The crews of [words indistinct] plants in Jelenia Gora also opted for substituting value meat coupons with quantitiative ones. They also voiced doubt as to the value of coupons, given the July prices. Special attention was drawn to granting the right assortment of meat for children.

FOREIGN TRADE AGENCIES ATTEND CONFERENCE

LD292008 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] A party conference held in Warsaw today was attended by representatives of foreign trade agencies. The objective of the conference was to determine the form and range of the party foreign trade milieu influence on questions pertaining to economic reform. The conference dealt also with internal party matters, some problems concerning personnel policy and issues connected with the organization and increasing independence of the foreign trade enterprises.

It was decided to convene shortly a national conference of the party and economic activists from these enterprises.

NEW SKIERNIEWICE COUNCIL CHAIRMAN ELECTED

LD221334 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 22 Nov 80

[Text] The session of the voivodship Peoples Council held in Skierniewice discussed the activity of agricultural cooperatives and parish cooperatives peasant self-help. First Secretary of the voivodship party committee Janusz Kubakiewicz resigned from the function of chairman of the people's council. By secret ballot Ludomir Bonickiewicz has been elected chairman of the voivodship people's council.

CHAIRMAN OF BIELSKO-BIALA PEOPLE'S COUNCIL RESIGNS

LD242032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Today's extraordinary session of the voivodship People's Council in Bielsko-Biala discussed the social and economic problems of the region.

During the session Jozef Buzinski, chairman of the council, resigned. One of two candidates put forward for his post, Jan Grzbielak, was elected as chairman of the people's council. He has been active for many years in the SD. In recent years he was been deputy chairman of the voivodship People's Council in Katowice and a Sejm deputy.

The session adopted a resolution calling for greater public activity in the process of renewal and it also appointed a commission of the voivodship people's council to enquire into the accusations by the interfactory founding committee of the Solidarity union against the voivodship administrative authorities.

Jozef Kepa, minister of administration, local economy and environmental protection, took part in the session.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF ELBLAG PEOPLE'S COUNCIL APPOINTED

LD242124 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Text] Antoni Polowniak, first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Elblag, having recognized the need to separate party jobs from those in administration, asked today's session of the voivodship people's council to be relieved of his post as chairman of the voivodship people's council.

Michal Wilczynski, a farmer in Deblin, member of the PZPR and at present chairman of the council's Agricultural Commission, has been appointed chairman of the council.

PIOTRKOW TRYBUNALSKI COUNCIL CHAIRMAN RESIGNS

LD242130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 24 Nov 80

[Excerpts] Today's session of the voivodship People's Council in Piotrkow Trybunalski examined the social and economic as well as organizational activity of the people's councils at the basic level.

During the session the resignation from the function of chairman of the voivodship people's council was handed in by the first secretary of the party voivodship committee in Piotrkow Trybunalski, Stanislaw Skladowski

Tadeusz Nowakowaski, chairman of the voivodship National Unity Front organization and merited social activist, was elected to the post of the chairman of the voivodship People's Council of Piotrkow Trybunalski Voivodship.

CHELM VOIVODSHIP PARTY COMMITTEE MEETS

LD251528 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 25 Nov 80

[Text] The tasks facing echelons of the party organization in the present socioeconomic situation on a local and national basis are today the subject of a plenary session of the Chelm voivodship party committee.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES MAURITIUS COMMUNIST LEADER

AU281654 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, today received the delegation of the Communist Party of Maritius [CPM] led by Comrade Letoraz Chandraman, CPM chairman, who is paving a visit to our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee.

Comrade Letoraz Chandraman expressed gratitude for the invitation to visit Romania and extended fraternal greetings and best wishes to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and the RCP leadership on behalf of the CPM leadership. The guest highly assessed the outstanding achievements attained by the Romanian people in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and the activity carried out by the RCP, Socialist Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu internationally, for the triumph of the cause of peace, independence, cooperation and understanding among nations.

Thanking the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu extended warm greetings to Comrade Letoraz Chandraman and the CPM leadership as well as wishes for success in their activity.

During the meeting Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Letoraz Chandraman exchanged views on the concerns and activities of the two parties and on certain issues of the current international situation and the communist and workers movement. In this respect, they expressed satisfaction at the development of relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and CPM and the desire to act to expand these ties to the benefit and in the interest of the two parties, countries and peoples and of the cause of peace and progress in the world.

The exchange of views on topical international issues highlighted the political, economic and social changes occurring in the world following the ever greater assertion of the determination of peoples to freely choose their own development path and to live in freedom and independence. In this respect they emphasized the need to unite, at the national and international level, all revolutionary, democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle against the policy of domination and diktat and for democratizing international relations, eliminating underdevelopment and establishing a new world economic order. They stressed the importance of the struggle of peoples in developing countries to attain deep socioeconomic changes, to defend and consolidate national independence and to ensure their free and independent development, in accordance with their legitimate wishes and aspirations.

During the meeting, the sides pointed out that in the current international circumstances it is necessary to firmly act to resume and continue the policy of detente, based on respect for national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, mutual advantage, noninterference in domestic affairs of other states, nonuse of force and the threat of force, the resolution of all contentious issues through peaceful and negotiated means alone and an end to the arms race. They also stressed the need to intensify efforts to prevent the deployment of new nuclear missiles and weapons in Europe, to dismantle military bases on foreign territories and to create a climate of trust among countries, which can facilitate the development of unhampered cooperation and collaboration among all countries. The sides noted that attaining security in Europe will contribute to improving the political climate throughout the world and promoting the overall cause of international peace and cooperation.

The sides also expressed the determination to act to strengthen the solidarity of communist and workers parties and revolutionary, progressive and anti-imperialist forces, on the basis of respect for fully equal rights, autonomy, noninterference in domestic affairs of other parties and each party's right to draw up its political and strategic line and its revolutionary tactics in accordance with conditions prevailing in each country.

The meeting proceeded in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

CONGOLESE EDUCATION MINISTER VISIT REPORTED

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU271648 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 27 Nov 80

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, today received Antoine Ndinga-Oba, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and minister of national education of the People's Republic of the Congo, who is on a visit in our country at the invitation of the Ministry of Education and Instruction. The meeting was attended by Comrade Aneta Spornic, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and minister of education and instruction. Lauren Mann, ambassador of the People's Republic of the Congo to Bucharest, was also present.

The guest handed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a message in which Comrade Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, chairman of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of the Congo, extends, on behalf of the party and the Congolese people and on his own behalf, cordial greetings and warm and friendly wishes to our party and state leader, to the RCP and to all Romanian people.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked the guest to convey warm friendly greetings and best wishes to Comrade Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, to the Congolese Labor Party and the Congolese people on his behalf and on behalf of the RCP and the Romanian people.

During the ensuing talks, the two sides stressed with satisfaction that relations between our parties and countries have developed in past years in keeping with the understanding and guidelines established during the Romanian-Congolese summit dialogue. At the same time, the two sides expressed their joint desire to continue to expand cooperation between the RCP and the Congolese Labor Party, and to promote extensive cooperation between Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo on the political, economic, scientific-technical and cultural levels, in the field of education and cadres training and in other spheres of activity to the benefit and in the interests of the two peoples, of their progress and prosperity and of the cause of cooperation and understanding among nations.

The two sides also exchanged views on current international issues. They stressed the determination of Romania and the People's Republic of the Congo to strengthen cooperation with the developing countries, with all new states that have embarked upon the road of their independent socioeconomic development, and to struggle for the respect of the peoples' right to master their destiny and assert themselves at home and internationally in a free and sovereign manner.

They reiterated the desire of the two countries to actively contribute to resolving states of tension, conflict and all problems confronting mankind by negotiations; to achieving a new world economic order; to establishing a climate of peace, security and cooperation in Europe, Africa and throughout the world and to achieving the ideals of freedom, independence and progress of all nations.

The meeting took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Cazacu

AU261937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1905 GMT 26 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 26 Nov (AGERPRES)--On November 26 Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, received Antoine Ndinga-Oba, member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, minister of national education. They exchanged views on the relations between the RCP and the Congolese Labour Party, and expressed the mutual wish to continuously develop the relations between the two parties. An accord and a program of cooperation between the RCP and the Congolese Labor Party were agreed upon and signed.

More on Visit

AU301930 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1825 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 30 Nov (AGERPRES)--A delegation led by Antoine Ndinga-Oba, minister of national education of the People's Republic of Congo, visited Romania at the invitation of the minister of education and instruction, over November 25-30.

The Congolese delegation visited schools, higher learning institutes and research units in Bucharest and Brasov. On the occasion, they exchanged experience regarding the organization and unfolding of the instructive-educative process in the education establishments in the two countries, and the preoccupations for the present and the future as concerns the modernization of education and its ever closer link to the demands of economic and social development.

Aneta Spornic, minister of education and instruction, and Antoine Ndinga-Oba signed a protocol on equating the school-leaving certificates issued in the two countries.

BURTICA MEETS WITH CUBAN MINISTER OF TRADE

AU282146 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1937 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Nov (AGERPRES)--Talks took place on November 28 between Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Ricardo Cabrisas, minister of foreign trade of Cuba.

In the spirit of the understandings established during the meetings between the party and state leaders of the two countries, they analyzed the stage of the Romanian-Cuban economic relations and their development prospects in the ensuing period, both sides expressing the wish to diversify and expand the bilateral collaboration, to make best use of the possibilities of collaboration offered by the economies of Romania and Cuba. Examined were also new ways and means of expanding the mutually advantageous cooperation, new forms of increasing and diversifying the goods exchanges.

PRESS HIGHLIGHTS PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY DAY

AU291510 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov (AGERPRES)--The entire Romanian press of November 29 marks the "international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people".

Articles and commentaries remind that Romania was one of the first countries that recognized the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole representative of the Palestinian people. In Bucharest exists a permanent office of that organization. Also recalled are a series of Romania's actions in support of the cause and struggle of the Palestinian people, her contribution to the assertion of its rights in the international life.

Romania has granted the PLO a multilateral support, SCINTEIA newspaper writes, as she considers that the resolution of the Palestinian issue is an essential component of the process of building a durable peace in the Middle East.

Mentioning that President Nicolae Ceausescu and Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, met several times, in a spirit of mutual esteem and understanding, that Romanian-Palestinian contacts at various levels have become traditional SCINTEIA assesses that all this contributed to the development of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Romanian people and the Palestinian people.

Marking the "international day of solidarity with the Palestinian People" the Romanian press highlights the feelings of warm friendship the Romanian people nurtures for the Palestinian people, the solidarity with its just cause, and reasserts Romania's determination to further support the Palestinian people in the fight for the affirmation of its inalienable national rights, to do her utmost in the future too in order to contribute to the building of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, to the attainment of the aspirations after peace and progress of the Arab peoples, of all the peoples of the world.

ANDREI GIVES RECEPTION FOR LATIN AMERICAN ENVOYS

AU282144 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 28 Nov (AGERPRES)--In marking the centenary of the first official contacts between Romania and some Latin American countries, Stefan Andrei, Romanian minister of foreign affairs, gave a luncheon on November 28, attended by the ambassadors of Cuba, Peru, Brazil, Chile, Uruguay, Colombia, Argentina, Venezuela, as well as the charges d'affaires A.I. of Mexico and Costa Rica in Bucharest. The Romanian foreign minister and the Cuban minister, on behalf of the Latin American heads of mission, highlighted in their addresses the upward course of the relations of friendship and collaboration of Romania with the Latin American countries bilaterally and internationally and expressed the confidence that these relations would amplify and diversify continuously, to the advantage of the Romanian people and of the Latin American peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration in the world.

MAURITANIAN MILITARY DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

AU292029 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Bucharest, 29 Nov (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Military Committee of National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania, who visited Romania over November 21-29, at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, left Bucharest on November 29. The delegation included Navy Lieutenant Dahane Ould Ahmed Mahmoud, member of the MCNS, minister in charge of the permanence at the MCNS and minister of information, Dr (Louleid Ould Wedad), chairman of the National Movement of Volunteers, and Mohameden Ould Ahmed Salem, ambassador of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania in Bucharest.

During the visit, the delegation was received and conducted talks at the SDUF National Council, with Tamara Maria Dobrin, executive chairman. The delegation was also received by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and had interviews at the executives of the Committee for People's Councils Affairs and the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry. The talks highlighted the preoccupation and wish of the two countries to work for the consolidation and amplification on multiple planes of the exchanges and collaboration between Romania and Mauritania. Views were also exchanged on international questions of mutual interest.

ALBANIAN EMBASSY HOLDS ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION

AU010954 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 80 p 5

[Text] On the 36th anniversary of Albania's liberation, that country's ambassador to Bucharest Jordan Pani gave a reception on Thursday.

The reception was attended by : Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation; Gheorghe Dolgu, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Ion Stoian, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Marin Dumitrescu, vice chairman of Bucharest Municipal People's Councils; representatives of certain ministries and central institutions, cultural and artistic figures and journalists.

The reception was also attended by chiefs of diplomatic missions accredited in Bucharest and members of the diplomatic corps.

SUNDIC ON NATIONAL STAND ON IRAN-IRAQ CONFLICT

LD281759 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Milika Sundic "News of the Day" commentary]

[Text] Instances of intrigue, disinformation and petty deceit can sometimes confuse the world public, depending on who is responsible for spreading them and against whom they are directed. But, as always in life, lies are soon exposed. What exactly is this about? Israeli propaganda and a U.S. television network have announced that Yugoslavia is supplying Iraq with arms. One does not have to be very smart to see through such a malicious allegation against Yugoslavia, and little effort is required in order to deny such a speculation.

This is because, first, Yugoslavia's reputation in the world is such that not even the most skillful intriguers can shake it and, secondly, that Israeli propaganda is certainly the most unreliable witness which no one believes, since it compromised itself long ago. Nevertheless, the question arises as to why we are discussing this and why the official representative of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs denied all this if, as we have already said, Israeli propaganda is a witness which no one in his right mind would believe: first, because there are also some more serious attempts to make Yugoslavia decide in favor of one or the other side in the conflict, Iraq or Iran. There have also been efforts, or assertions, made alleging that Yugoslavia has already decided. Neither instance is true, however.

First, the Yugoslav reaction to the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran conflict stated that Yugoslavia did not approve of the use of force as a means of solving questions in dispute. This is Yugoslavia's well-known view and one of the fundamental principles of Yugoslav foreign policy. In contacts which official Yugoslav representatives have had with both Iraq and Iran, neither side has remained in any confusion about what Yugoslavia thinks about the conflict between the two nonaligned countries and the degree to which Yugoslavia is committed to developing good and friendly relations with both Iraq and Iran. What Yugoslavia said at the outbreak of the conflict between the two countries has remained unchanged: The war they are waging may indeed create an advantage for someone, but certainly not for either Iraq or Iran, nor will it benefit the nonaligned movement, to which the two countries belong. Examples proving such a statement are too numerous to mention. Even after 2 months of fighting Yugoslavia has not wavered in its conviction that the Iraq-Iran armed conflict cannot be resolved on the battlefield, but only around a felt-covered table. Olof Palme, envoy of the UN secretary general and former Swedish prime minister, also has come to such a conclusion on the basis of talks he held in Tehran and Baghdad.

However, in order for negotiations to begin between Iraq and Iran, two things are needed: first, joint agreement that this is the only way out of the impasse and second, that occupied territories should not become the object of haggling. This second condition assumes the withdrawal of troops to the positions which they occupied prior to the outbreak of hostilities. It is clear that it is not easy to reach such agreement: all emissaries who have visited Baghdad and Tehran the past 2 months are convinced of this, as is the goodwill committee which was elected at the meeting of the nonaligned countries' coordination bureau in New York.

In these and similar cases, when ways are being sought out of an impasse, the warring sides must each renounce something, even the matter of determining responsibility for the outbreak of the conflict. In this particular case, no one will take the blame for this.

Nor is it to be recommended that those working towards the opening of negotiations between Iraq and Iran should in any way be aligned with either side, for this would be a bad policy both for them and for the sides in the conflict. If the war goes on, it will be increasingly more difficult to arrive at the negotiating table.

ZLATANOVIC PREVIEWS SEVENTH PZPR PLENUM

LD302206 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1445 GMT 30 Nov 80

[Report by Zoran Zlatanovic]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 30 Nov (TANJUG)--The seventh [Polish] party plenum, for which preparations have been held in the past 2 months in a broad and sharp debate in basic party organizations and voivodship party committees on the basis of the guidelines of the previous plenum on the political, social and economic renewal of the country, will begin in Warsaw tomorrow. The seventh plenum will in all likelihood last 2 days and will have 5 points on the agenda.

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee, will submit on behalf of the Politburo the introductory report entitled "The Tasks of the Party in the Struggle for the Socialist Character of the Renewal of the Social Life."

Jozef Pinkowski, member of the Politburo and premier, will submit the report on the economic situation and on the tasks in this sphere. This will be followed by a discussion. The fourth and fifth points are organizational issues and the adoption of plenum decisions.

Preparations for the seventh session of the Central Committee have shown that the party with its program has also encountered certain resistance in various environments and at various levels. These include party members with technobureaucratic and dogmatic concepts who would like to halt the process of democratization demanded by the working class.

What is arousing particular interest is the announced debate at the plenum on the responsibility of former party First Secretary Edward Gierek for the situation in the country.

Since he was dismissed from that post on 5 September Gierek has not appeared in public or taken part in the country's political life. As reported at the time, due to a stroke he was in the hospital for a while and was later transferred for recuperation to a sanatorium some 100 km from Warsaw. He is still there now.

It has been learned that Gierek has been invited to attend the seventh session of the Central Committee but it is uncertain whether he will come. The debate on his responsibility for the situation in the country was postponed at the sixth session of the PZPR Central Committee, reportedly because of his then state of health.

As a result of all this the seventh plenum is attracting the interest of the Polish as well as the foreign political community.

COLOVIC VIEWS 'OPEN QUESTIONS' WITH NEIGHBORS

AU292002 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] Following the news reports concerning our country's relations with the world, let us point out that our country's relations with our neighbors--and we have seven of them--are also good and friendly.

In our relations with some of these countries, with which we have a number of unsolved problems, there are still some unsolved problems despite successful development of our relations. Dragan Colovic has the following to say about that:

We have always openly talked about the unsolved problems. For instance, we have always proceeded from the view that national minorities represent bridges that must bring peoples and countries closer to one another. We have received and continue to receive full recognition from many countries, including some of our neighbors, for our attitude toward nationalities, for our respect for their national existence and for supporting their comprehensive development and their equality with other peoples. We have proceeded from the view that such an attitude can only strengthen the unity and stability of our country and thereby also significantly contribute to advancing our relations with our neighbors.

This attitude of ours toward the nationalities living in our country has also been a reason for our uninterrupted interest in the life and situation of groups of Yugoslav peoples living as national minorities in neighboring countries. However that interest of ours has often encountered a wrong interpretation or lack of understanding. Our country undoubtedly has the right and the duty to concern itself with the question of how the rights of the Yugoslav national minorities are respected and how those minorities are treated in other countries. And it is precisely that question that has been left open in our relations with some of the neighboring countries.

By saying that the question has been left open, we express in a certain way our belief that it can also be successfully solved in a manner that will contribute to strengthening mutual trust and thereby to even better neighborly relations. In this connection it is important to stress that our country proceeds from the view that the open questions cannot and need not be taken as a condition to developing good-neighborly relations, but that the advancement of cooperation with neighboring countries in other fields must be utilized as an opportunity to conduct an uninterrupted and constructive dialogue on these issues also and to seek solutions through which the differences will be gradually overcome.

Of course, the fact that attention is called to the open questions should not belittle many good results achieved, especially in the fields of our country's economic, cultural and sports cooperation with neighboring countries. The completely open borders with some of the neighboring countries, the free flow of people and information across borders and the very good cooperation in border areas open the door to different relations between us and the countries surrounding us. Even though it is a question of relations with the countries that have different socioeconomic systems and whose international positions considerably differ from ours, it can be concluded that, thanks to the policy of good neighborliness, those relations are now imbued with greater mutual trust, respect and understanding than in the past. That is especially important in the present tense international situation where it frequently happens that, instead of maintaining friendly relations, neighbor wars against neighbor.

It has been demonstrated that our country's good and stable relations with neighboring countries have strengthened the bulwark against the dangerous and still apparent tendencies to draw the area of the Balkans, the Mediterranean and southern Europe into bloc conflicts and other frictions. And it is well known who would gain from that. For that reason it can be said that the policy of good neighborliness followed by our country strengthens our international position and contributes to peace and stability not only in the region that has been in the past--and there are some who in vain wish it to be today also--a powderkeg, but also wider afield in Europe and the world.

FINANCE SECRETARY TALKS WITH ITO, LEAVES TOKYO

LD292248 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1133 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Tokyo, 29 Nov (TANJUG)--The Japanese Government highly esteems Yugoslavia's continuation of Tito's policy of independence and non-alignment, which substantially contributes to peace in the world, Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito said during a talk with Yugoslav Finance Secretary Petar Kostic.

Kostic left Tokyo today after a two-day visit to Japan.

Ito and Kostic expressed satisfaction with the constant development of friendly relations and cooperation between Yugoslavia and Japan. Minister Ito underlined Japan's interest in further cooperation with Yugoslavia and contributing to the implementation of Yugoslavia's economic stabilization policy.

Yugoslavia's economic scabilization efforts were upheld also during Kostic's meeting with Bank of Japan Governor Mayekawa and Bank of Tokyo President Kashiwagi.

BORBA REPORTS ON FOREIGN TRADE FOR 10 MONTHS

AU301423 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 22 Nov 80 p 1

[Summary] Belgrade, 21 Nov (TANJUG)--In the first 10 months of this year, the total values of Yugoslavia's exports and imports amounted to 195.1 billion and 342 billion dinars, respectively, marking increases of 30 and 8 percent, respectively, as compared with the same period of last year. Expressed in real figures, exports increased by about 9 percent and imports decreased by 11 percent. As to the type of products exported by Yugoslavia during that 10-month period, the value figures for the individual types of products are as follows: producer goods 101.1 billion dinars, marking an increase of 25 percent as compared with the same period last year; equipment 29.6 billion dinars, marking an increase of 17 percent; and consumer goods 64.3 billion dinars, marking an increase of 46 percent. The corresponding figures for the country's imports in the period are: producer goods 235.9 billion dinars, marking an increase of 17 percent over the same period of last year; equipment 71.7 billion dinars, marking a decrease of 12 percent; and consumer goods 34.3 billion dinars, marking an increase of 6 percent.

The regional distribution of Yugoslavia's foreign trade does not correspond to the country's needs and potentials. In the 10-month period exports to developed Western countries amounted to 76.6 billion dinars, marking an increase of 13 percent over the same period last year. At the same time the country's imports from those countries totaled 181.6 billion dinars, marking a decrease of 6 percent as compared with the same period last year. "Trade with the socialist countries was somewhat more favorable: exports there totaled 86.3 billion dinars, marking an increase of 46 percent, and imports totaled 101.3 billion dinars, marking an increase of 29 percent. However the best results were achieved in trade with developing countries:"

Exports to and imports from these countries amounted to 32.2 billion and 58.9 billion dinars, respectively, marking increases of 41 and 35 percent, respectively.

As to the distribution of the country's exports between the individual republics and provinces, the figures for the 10-month period are as follows: Serbia, 68.9 billion dinars; Croatia, 45.7 billion dinars; Slovenia, 40 billion dinars; Bosnia-Hercegovina, 27.6 billion dinars; Macedonia, 9.1 billion dinars; Montenegro, 2.9 billion dinars; Kosovo, 4.4 billion dinars; and Vojvodina, 16 billion dinars. The corresponding figures for the country's imports are as follows: Serbia, 112.6 billion dinars; Croatia, 90.4 billion dinars; Slovenia, 57.9 billion dinars; Bosnia-Hercegovina, 42 billion dinars; Macedonia, 17.1 billion dinars; Montenegro, 5.9 billion dinars; Kosovo, 8.7 billion dinars; and Vojvodina, 37.7 billion dinars [all figures as published].

PRESIDENCY PROPOSES CHANGE IN PROTOCOL PROCEDURES

LD291610 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 29 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade 8 Nov (TANJUG)--The Presidency of Yugoslavia is preparing major and substantial changes in the Yugoslav protocol.

Ceremonies which form the constituent part of official contacts with foreign guests would, as envisaged under the draft proposal, be simpler, considerably more rational and more in conformity with the Yugoslav society's general efforts for saving in all sectors.

Thus, it is envisaged that official visits to Yugoslavia should, as a rule, last three days, and friendly and working visits, two days. The number of guests whose accomodation expenses are borne by Yugoslavia is also to be limited in case of a visit of a head of state. Yugoslavia would undertake to pay the expenses of a maximum of 20 guests. In case of the visit of a head of state in whose country the rules are stricter, the rules of that country would be observed.

Under the new draft proposal, Yugoslavia would not pay the expenses of the stay in Yugoslavia of foreign newsmen covering the visit of foreign officials or their telephone and other postal expenses, nor would it pay the airplane fuel and equipment expenses to foreign newsmen coming to Yugoslavia.

In case of visits by vice-presidents, heirs to the throne, parliament presidents, parliamentary delegations and prime ministers, the number of guests whose expenses are to be borne by Yugoslavia as host would be limited to 12, and in case of ministers, to eight persons.

Grand receptions in honour of foreign guests would also be [word indistinct] and only one formal and perhaps, one informal meal, would be organized, as a rule, the guest would give no return formal meals or receptions, unless he should explicitly wish to do so.

The decoration of the city on the occasion of visits would be reduced to from 10 to 12 flags and to two or three slogan banners.

The president of the Presidency of Yugoslavia would be in the position to present to the guests and his spouse appropriate gifts, and to the close circle of the entourage, souvenirs whose value should not exceed one half of the amount of the average monthly wage in Yugoslavia.

The new protocol would abolish tailcoats, dinner-jackets and other formal jackets, the formal dress would include only dark suits and military uniforms and the national costume of the guest if considered as formal attire in his country.

The proposed changes of the protocol are much stricter in the case of Yugoslav representatives visiting foreign countries on official or state business. President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia can on an official visit be accompanied by a maximum of 15 persons and, on an unofficial visit, by six persons at the most. In case of reciprocity alone can an official visit to a country last over three days, i.e. a maximum of five days. Unofficial visits can last two days and, in exceptional cases, three days.

The means of conveyance in case of such visits will be determined separately in every individual case, bearing in mind the need for saving. Yugoslav official representatives have already begun going on official visits by regular flights.

The Presidency of Yugoslavia will in future not sponsor performances and other events in the country and its members would no longer open fairs. Formal receptions on the occasion of Republic Day (November 29) would be limited to an attendance of one thousand people at the most, and the number could be increased only in case of jubilees.

MIJATOVIC INTERVIEWED ON 35TH ANNIVERSARY OF SFRY

LD271426 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1537 GMT 26 Nov 80

Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG)--In response to a request from TANJUG for an interview on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the republic in the free country, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said that this was the first birthday of the republic to be marked without the man under whose leadership our party, working class and all the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia created and built our socialist self-managing community.

Tito's great work, Mijatovic said, and all that he did and meant for our country and the whole world remains to be a lasting signpost into the future. Our working people and all our nations and nationalities furnish fresh proof every day that they are unwaveringly following in Tito's steps.

Our republic, Mijatovic went on to stress, marks 35 years of development and creative work in freedom and full independence. During this period of time we were also exposed to numerous trials. While guarding and developing the gains of our authentic revolution, we also tackled and overcame numerous difficulties on our revolutionary road and stood up to and were successful in resisting all kinds of pressures from different quarters.

On this road there were periods of both rapid progress and occasional stagnation, but seen as a whole this period has a period of continuity and stability, despite the fact that its world and times were marked by ceaseless upheavals and constant uncertainty. This by itself fills every one of our people with pride, demonstrates our strength and gives us confidence about our future.

We have constructed a lasting and sound building on the foundations laid in Jajce in 1943. The democratic and federal principles which were proclaimed on that occasion and which had been the basis of our movement's vision since the time of the preparation of the revolution, on which Tito set his indelible seal, were the foundations on which new Yugoslavia grew as a community of equal nations and nationalities and on which it has reached the present-day level of its socialist, self-managing reality, its moral-political strength and material and military and defensive power. All this ensures the country's sovereignty and our society's peaceful development. This is also the source of Yugoslavia's great prestige and of its role and influence on the international scene.

In the course of a little over 3 decades our national income has increased six-fold. Today we have more than 5.5 million people employed in the social sector or more than three times as many as at the time of introducing the system of self-management. I shall not go on to enumerate various statistics and figures. This development has enabled Yugoslavia, once a country with a semicolonial underdeveloped agricultural economy, to move closer to the level of a medium-developed industrial-agricultural country. Also, and this is especially important, a great material and social potential has been created, a potential which opens fresh prospects and represents a real prerequisite for even more rapid development.

Our socialist self-management represents the greatest revolutionary democratic achievement. It is a system in which there is a constant broadening of the circle of the real democratic rights and freedoms of man who, by making fuller and fuller use of these rights and freedoms, is participating more and more actively in the management of social affairs. Our socioeconomic system represents the real basis for the genuine social influence of the working people, whom it enables to exercise ever-increasing control over their own income and that of the whole of society.

By solving their own everyday questions and that of the whole of society in all the spheres of work and creativity, our working class and all our working people in towns and in the countryside have gained, apart from new skills, confidence in themselves and in the vitality of the system. It is socialist self-management and the consistent policy of national equality which have presented all those who have tried, both in the country and from outside, to divert us from our road, to threaten the togetherness of our nations and nationalities and the further democratization of relations in our society and its material, cultural and general progress.

Self-management and unity are most closely interrelated...

Yes, socialist self-management, which at the same time ensures the real equality of nations and nationalities and the republics and provinces is the cohesive power which daily unites our people in the struggle for the more rapid economic development and general social progress. This explains--regardless of all of our economic and other difficulties, which are not small--the political situation which we enjoy in our country today. The basis of this situation is to be found precisely in the system of socialist self-management, which passes a fresh test everyday and is growing through the practice of millions and is maturing in their conscience. This is the cause of their devotion to socialist self-management and of their determination to develop this system still further and prevent any attempts to undermine it.

The constant exacerbation of international political and economic relations, naturally, increases our problems and this is not without effect on our internal and especially economic situation.

However, in a world of ever-mounting social problems and shocks of every kind, Yugoslavia is a stable country with a clear vision and the prospect of its further social and economic development based on socialist self-management. Our working people firmly believe in their own road and in their own resources and possibilities. In our country there also exists a high degree of the feeling of security, personal and with regard to property, both on the part of our citizens and on the part of foreign citizens. The numerous visitors to our country, who were threatened-especially this year--by hostile propaganda with various subversive and terrorist actions and so forth, were able to see this for themselves.

This year we have had a record number of foreign tourists.

And this too, Mijatovic went on, is evidence of how the world views Yugoslavia. However, this does not exclude the need for indispensable vigilance. You can see how the opponents of our system in the country and outside it "adapt themselves to new conditions" and to what they resort. Our own criticism of negative phenomena is misused by those who are bothered by national equality and who are opposed to socialism. They would like to present individual cases as if they were typical with the aim of discrediting the whole of our system. We shall not allow this.

We have all contributed, a little, to this phenomenon. There is probably no other society in the world which is more openly critical of its own shortcomings. This is good and all that is bad should continue in future as well to be subjected to criticism, without any covering up. However, this should not be taken too far either. In particular we should not lose sight of the greatness of what has been achieved. Our society's development can benefit from the kind of criticism which helps to find better and better solutions in keeping with our policy and in the interests of the working class and all the working people. This is the kind of criticism which encourages creativity and opens fresh prospects.

There are problems, but there are also forces which are capable of solving them.

We are not belittling, nor should we belittle the problems with which we are confronted, but we do not have to assess ourselves and the developments in our country more critically than some other people are assessing us. We should view difficulties realistically. Perhaps some of them are more complex and more delicate today, but the unity of our nations and nationalities is also stronger today because its basis is broader and the awareness of togetherness is even greater.

It goes without saying that we must not for one moment neglect difficulties, of which we have quite a few. Although they partly result from objective circumstances, at home and abroad, they are nevertheless primarily the consequence of our own shortcomings. Our dynamic economic development is accompanied by disharmonies which have given rise to many disturbances in the processes of social reproduction. On the other hand, our development could not avoid being influenced by unfavorable economic developments in the most often crisis and recessive developments in the world. Just as every other developing country, Yugoslavia, too, has in recent years suffered as a result of recessions and crises in the world economy, because it has been hit--apart from the increased oil prices--also by the numerous protectionist measures adopted by the developed industrial countries, which shifted the burden of the energy crisis onto others.

By importing increasingly expensive equipment and technology and increasingly expensive oil and some other raw materials, we have inevitably also imported the world's instability. However, we ourselves were insufficiently prepared when we entered this stage of development of the world economy and we were slow in adapting ourselves to the changed international economic trends, although one must say that this was not easy.

At this moment the sphere of economic relations with foreign countries is the most pregnant with problems. The present balance of payments difficulties are to a great extent an external expression of the already mentioned disproportion in our economic structure, created during the rapid economic development of the country.

To judge from everything, then the present difficulties are not accidental?

It goes without saying that these difficulties were not unexpected when they came. They were pointed out by President Tito in his last new year's message, in which he called for 1980 to be a year of action and austerity and of achieving balance between income and consumption, a year of the broadest mobilization of the working people in the battle for stabilization.

Does this mean denial at the expense of the standard of living?

This primarily is a matter of not spending what has not been earned and what is beyond our real possibilities. What we should "deny ourselves" is excessive general, joint and especially investment consumption. What one has in mind is the need for greater economies, more rational production, greater productivity and better organization of work.

Consequently, stabilization need not mean denial at the expense of the standard of living, which some people think it means, but on the contrary should mean efforts aimed at achieving greater income and, on that basis, improving the standard of living. Apart from this, especially at this moment, social policy, especially in the municipalities but also in the republics and the provinces, must bear in mind the position of those workers and other citizens whose standard of living is threatened most of all. Their standard of living can be protected by increasing children's allowances and improving the care of children, by solving the question of granting scholarships for children from such families, and even by subsidizing rents and in other appropriate ways.

Above all, we must do our work more industriously, Cvijetin Mijatovic stressed, with more work discipline and better organization of work. It is also indispensable to tighten individual and collective responsibility for the carrying out of the agreed policy and of the tasks which result from it for every individual. We must not allow indolence and complacency to result from what we have achieved, and we must not allow the "we shall find an easy way" attitude. Also, there are quite a few examples of people loudly declaring themselves to be in favor of the adopted policy instead of continuing to carry out the tasks and obligations which we have accepted.

To what extent should one, in this connection, also bear in mind the raising of loans abroad?

We must not, naturally, lose sight of the fact that there are limits to indebtedness. We must reduce and not increase the degree of our indebtedness. However, it is not important only to what extent we raise loans, but also in what way we make use of such funds. If more attention were paid to the latter aspect, then the burden of indebtedness would also be easier to bear. It is indispensable that the republics and the provinces and primarily associated labor should also be responsible for the balance of payments of the federation. It is necessary, then, to adapt a thrifty approach both to the raising and to the spending of foreign exchange funds.

A better utilization of capacities is also indispensable....

Certainly. Great possibilities are concealed in the better utilization of capacities in the economy. When we know, for instance, that in some of the branches of the economy capacities are used at the rate of only 70, 60 and even 50 percent, although their work is most often done with very modern machinery, then this is a very alarming detail. At the same time this demonstrates and indicates where even more can be done and more produced without any additional investing in new projects. Our unused reserves are really great. Consequently, raising productivity, especially social productivity, is a major task which lies directly ahead of us.

What should be done to bring unused reserves into the struggle for stabilization?

The way out is to have workers genuinely doing more decision-making on income--on its creation and use. Wherever self-management was more developed there were fewer difficulties and the results were better. Our self-managing practice, although not yet sufficiently developed, shows that our system is capable of successfully opposing both irresponsible and irrational investing and to the making of decisions of such matters within a narrow circle of people, as well as to excessive indebtedness, market isolationism and other similar phenomena which, in fact, represent a deviation from the system of self-management. Consequently we must, on the basis of analyses of practice and experience, find instruments which will ensure the consistent functioning of our system.

It is important in this connection to start from the base, from the basic organization of associated labor.

Yes, of course. We all, in all structures and at all levels, must maintain ceaseless communication among us. It is necessary to study even more fully the experiences gained through practical work and familiarize oneself with problems and with the ideas about the ways of overcoming them where they exist, where life takes place, where things are produced. In this way we shall all the more effectively contribute to the perfecting of the system and we shall do so in the course of its practical functioning. Along with this it is necessary to generalize theoretically the experience gained, draw broader conclusions and establish the guidelines for the further development of our society.

It is a tradition of our movement that communists have always been among the working people and that together with them they have always struggled for the realization of the revolutionary goal.

They have always endeavored to understand as well as possible the aspirations and problems of the working class and of the people as a whole and to express their interests as adequately as possible. In particular it was Comrade Tito who found many solutions and tested them in practice by going among the workers. He spoke to them, but he spent even more time listening to them. This direct contact is irreplaceable and should be cultivated as much as possible.

The delegate system has a first-rate role in this connection. It makes it possible for the initiative of people to manifest itself as a creative social force at all levels. Today more than 3 million working people are involved in the delegate system. This is a true force which is capable of suppressing and preventing anything that drags us backward--regional isolationism, the suppression of the role of associated labor in the making of decisions and so forth, as well as, and this is even more important, of finding the best ways of raising the productivity of work, achieving more rational and better economic activity and promoting all social activities.

The delegate system also consolidates our togetherness.

Definitely, Cvijetin Mijatovic said. I remember a meeting with Kardelj. We talked about our policy and about the problems which arose from the great differences and uneven economic development of the country. On that occasion he said that it was unusually important to understand that we all in Yugoslavia were living under the same roof, that we were like a large family, but one whose members had many different characteristics and therefore also different interests. However, we were a family with a common denominator concerning everything that we had created together and everything that we had agreed to adopt as our goals. This concept is one of the cornerstones of our entire policy.

We must ceaselessly insist on this, seek solutions, get closer to each other, create links, pool labor and resources and move them more courageously and resolutely across the communal, republican and provincial borders and strive--by means of self-managing pooling in the economy and on the basis of common interests--to stimulate investing in insufficiently developed areas and integrate the economy as a whole.

With regard to the more rapid development of the economically insufficiently developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, I wish to stress that again during the current consultations on this matter no one has brought into question the constitutional obligation of the more developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina to help by means of the fund of the federation and in other ways. Discussions are aimed at finding a reply to questions about the rate and way of reducing the relative difference in the level of economic development of every underdeveloped republic and in particular of the Province of Kosovo. This is our goal which we set ourselves to be at the eleventh and the preceding congresses of the LCY and the essential prerequisite of economic and other kinds of equality of the socialist republics and provinces, in other words of the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia.

The SFRY Presidency, especially in the recent period, has been deeply involved with the questions of stabilization and development.

The Presidency is very active, within the framework of its constitutional competences, in search for solutions concerning the process of agreement-seeking in general, which is imposed on us by the present situation. As is well known, agreement-seeking is in progress on the foundation of the policy of development in the next medium-term plan. This is not proceeding without difficulties. However, the circle of unsolved questions is becoming smaller everyday. I should like to stress that there is no dispute about the lines of the country's further development, but difficulties concern the harmonization of the needs and possibilities. Owing to this there has been a certain degree of slowness in agreement-seeking.

Agreement-seeking is an expression of our democratism and a way of achieving this democratism, and an expression of our equality and of the feeling that all our people and citizens and all the nations and nationalities are equally responsible subjects of our society. This is also the guarantee that the decisions adopted will be in the interest of all and of everybody individually, decisions which will be the most rational ones from both the economic and the political point of view. At one time, for instance, more of this was done administratively and less through agreement-seeking, but we know what the economic and political consequences of that were. This was overcome and replaced a long time ago by the new, considerably more democratic manner of solving all the problems of our society's development. However, we notice certain shortcomings in the process, to date, of making agreements and we are trying to eliminate them and make the system of self-management agreement-seeking and social consultations more effective.

Apart from agreement-seeking, what is the extent to which the other presuppositions for the realization of the policy of stabilization been achieved?

We should not allow economic difficulties to make us forget the results, which are not small, achieved in the struggle for the realization of economic stabilization. For instance, the growth of all forms of consumption has been slowed. It is true that this is not being achieved in an even manner. We acted most effectively with regard to personal incomes and most slowly with regard to investment consumption. However, what has been achieved in the sector of consumption enables us to direct action toward those aspects of consumption outside the economy and of investing which still hinder stable development most.

The fact that in such complex conditions we have a rate of growth of industrial production of over 4 percent is not without significance. Certain progress has been made in redistributing income in favor of the economy. After several years of stagnation, this year we have also increased the value of our exports by nearly one-third, that is by 31 percent, while we have kept the increase in imports down to 8 percent. Owing to the relatively high inflow of foreign exchange in tourism, foreign exchange money orders and so forth, we expect to be successful in achieving the planned radical reduction of the balance of payments this year.

Of course, one should not be content with what has been achieved.

That is right. None of this is enough to slow down the growth of inflation and eliminate the difficulties experienced in keeping the market supplied with some of the basic production materials, individual food and other products. Our balance of payment problems, though not as bad as last year, are far from eliminated. They cannot be eliminated so quickly; this has to be done gradually. Consequently the greatest attention should be paid to them in the next period as well. It is also necessary to halt the slowing of the growth of production and stop the decline of personal income, in other words it is necessary to ensure their regular growth in keeping with the increase in the productivity of work. If we had still been more resolute and businesslike in the adoption and implementation of economic policy measures and if we had been more consistent in carrying out what we had agreed to carry out, the results would undoubtedly have been even greater.

There is obviously a close connection between stabilization and the consolidation of self-management.

One cannot be achieved without the other, Cvijetin Mijatovic agreed. All the self-managing mechanisms must be involved so that economic difficulties can be overcome. Self-managing organs at all levels have a great responsibility for economic stabilization and the further socioeconomic development of the country in keeping with the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor.

In all this, as up to now, the LCY has played a great role and has had great responsibility as a directing and guiding force. Its effect has been to make itself felt everywhere, so as to develop and strengthen more broadly and in a more organized way the creative action of the broadest masses, of millions of working people, aware that they are working for themselves and that this is everyone's joint work.

Now we would like to ask you to give your assessment of the current world situation.

In the last few decades the world has experienced epoch-making changes which are clearing the way for a more just and more secure world. It is sufficient to emphasize the resolve of all nations to defend their freedom and independence at any price, as well as their right to unhindered and autonomous internal development and participation on an equal basis in resolving the essential questions of international, political and economic relations. The time has gone when nations and countries easily became the objects of the will of others and of oppression. Today no one any longer reconciles themselves to pressures and interference of any kind under any pretext. Similarly, detente is accepted as the only alternative today, despite all the difficulties.

However all these positive examples and processes meet with feverish resistance. The world situation is really worrying. As well as the crisis points which have existed for a long time new ones have arisen, and in certain directions have joined up to make a united chain. Bearing in mind the extremely unsatisfactory results of efforts aimed at disarmament and resolving the burning question of unequal economic relations in the world, then the conclusion that the crisis of world relations as a whole is deepening is evident.

Particularly worrying are armed interventions and conflicts, crude interference from outside and various attacks on the independence of countries and nations, on their right to freely determine their own internal and foreign policies unhindered. On various occasions we have emphasized that interventions, interference and pressures can in no way be justified, whether for strategic, political or, least of all, ideological reasons. Tito often emphasized this in particular. No right can be stronger than the right of a nation to freedom, independence, equality and its own path of development. Unfortunately, this right continues to be often denied, and so the international situation inevitably deteriorates. It will also be sharpened if nations are not allowed to develop in the framework of the order and system which they themselves decide on, regardless of the difficulties which they experience on this path.

The current world situation is being worsened by armed conflicts....

This is really to be greatly regretted. Countries which resort to armed conflict primarily risk their own independence and their own progress, not to mention the human sacrifices and material destruction. That is why today, an attack on another--and this is most frequently a neighbour--is primarily an attack on oneself and one's own people, on their national interest, as well as on the security of all other nations and on peace in the world. It is certain that armed and other kinds of intervention these days benefit no one. Once resorted to lightly, arms can leave serious consequences which might last several generations.

It is understandable that nonalignment is constantly at the focus of Yugoslavia's attention, since this is its permanent orientation, but it is also the focus of attention of the world public as a whole. How do you view nonalignment today?

There are views, mainly launched by certain bloc countries, that the policy and movement of nonalignment is being weakened, that the nonaligned are not able to carry out their actions, that there is no unity and so forth. The question arises of what unity they are referring to. In its essence, the nonaligned movement does not aspire, and cannot aspire, to unity in the bloc sense of the word.

The differences between them are a consequence of many historical and other circumstances and they are a reality. But the joint interests which link them and which are expressed in the aims and principles of nonalignment are also a reality. Here there is no contradiction, rather full unity between the national and general interests of mankind. The problems, then, are not in the differences but in attempts to use them in favor of allowing outside influences to penetrate the nonaligned movement. That is why I emphasized the importance of consistent independence and the nonbloc character of the movement as a precondition for its action capability.

I think that one must not speak of the weakening of the movement, but rather of the constant strengthening of its influence particularly in today's unstable and increasingly divided and threatened world. Not only is there the fact that out of the large number of nonaligned countries not one has turned its back on the policy of nonalignment. But also the principles and aims of nonalignment are also becoming close to countries which formally belonged to military and political alliances. It is evident that nonalignment is viewed as a reliable support and symbol of the independence of countries and it is this, primarily, which makes it attractive. In the world as it is, it can do most to contribute to peace and security as a precondition to any progress. We view nonalignment today--its principles, aims, and its progressive and humanist aspirations--in the same way as we viewed it yesterday and have always viewed it.

Of course, the world and its problems are changing and this, quite naturally, also affects the directions and forms of the everyday work of the policy of nonalignment, but the same original principles which enable nonalignment to play its major role in the world always remains as a basis.

What, in your view, does most to cause disagreements and conflicts between individual nonaligned countries?

The most recent events confirm that these phenomena among nonaligned countries are most often so to speak, imported. There are also problems which arise from the inheritance of the colonial past. Today the majority of problems are those which have arisen in relations between the blocs and great powers and which are then brought into the nonaligned world. This situation seems contradictory. The great powers recognize increasingly the policy of nonalignment as a factor in world relations and at the same time increase their interference in the nonaligned movement, above all in the affairs and policy of individual nonaligned countries. Sometimes, this even goes as far as crude flouting of basic sovereign rights.

Because of all this, it might be said that the nonaligned movement is now experiencing a very difficult lesson and many trials. But if all the experiences are considered well and if suitable morals are drawn from them, this could even be of advantage. All of us--I am thinking of the countries which freed themselves from oppression, gained independence and experienced great shocks and revolutionary changes--at one time also suffered from some "infantile disorders." Some of the countries which have recently been freed of colonial slavery are confronting many dilemmas, naturally, as well as conflicts between old and new ideas and relations in their own country, a difficult inheritance and, particularly, economic underdevelopment. All this often prevents the consideration of essential problems and aspects in good time, from which the main danger arises, and which are the real solutions to difficulties.

Conflicts and armed conflicts between individual nonaligned countries are very worrying...

Of course, from such conflicts these countries can only emerge weakened and bloody. No single participant in the conflict gains an advantage from this. There is always the danger that some third party does this.

In the case of Iraq and Iran, with whom Yugoslavia has friendly relations, we hope that these two countries, seeing all this, will end the fighting and destruction and find a way to resolve their disputes by exclusively peaceful means. This means an end to armed actions under conditions which are acceptable to both sides, and a withdrawal to initial positions, with the start of negotiations.

On what do you base this optimism, which, of course, we all share, on the future of nonalignment?

Above all on this policy's ability to change the current worrying state of international relations, that is, to point to ways out of this situation. It is evident that the blocs are not solving problems in the world, nor can they solve them. Regardless of who thinks what, taken objectively, only nonalignment today has the characteristics of universality in its aims and principles, as well as by virtue of the fact that the majority of countries in the world belong to it or lean toward it. Both the directions and participants in specific actions in carrying out the policy of nonalignment may change in accordance with conditions, but its original and essential principles as a whole remain. And the world must return to them for they are an objective need, condition and guarantee of its survival and economic development and its constant movement toward greater freedom for society, nations and mankind.

It is certain that nonalignment also has a broader significance for us, as for many others....

This is correct. This has brought Yugoslavia great prestige in the world. Like the other nonaligned countries, we see in the policy of nonalignment our own security and independence. And in building up, together with others, better political and economic relations in the world, at the same time we are essentially fighting the battle--the only correct and the only possible battle--for our own vital interests as well. Our support for the relaxation of tension is also along these lines, as well as our call for greater capability for action among the nonaligned and, at this time, our desire for the success of the Madrid CSCE meeting.

In the context of our broad international activity, recently our country has also had intensive contact with its neighbors. You were also particularly involved in this.

Well, you know, the peace of every country starts at its borders. We have good and friendly relations with all seven of our neighbors. But cooperation is at varying levels, along with efforts to continue to strengthen mutual trust, which means much for them and for us. Let us recall a time not so long ago in Balkan history and then we see how much has been achieved in this region. This is all the more significant because these are states which coexist in a small area, both those which belong to various blocs and those which are nonaligned, as well as some which are simply outside all blocs. There are different socioeconomic and political systems. Despite this diversity, we live as good neighbors with mutual trust and even with open borders with some of them. This is the best confirmation of the possibility of active and peaceful coexistence and of the spirit of Helsinki. We consider that we can solve and need to solve open questions, where they exist, all the sooner in the context of general progress in relations. This will make our peoples even closer, our cooperation even more fruitful and our trust in the future even greater.

In congratulating Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on the day of the republic, the TANJUG journalist asked him, among other things, where he was on 29 November 1945.

I was in Belgrade at the meeting of the constituent assembly at which the republic was proclaimed. Those were unforgettable moments of great excitement and celebration. We all experienced deeply the triumph of the revolution and the realization of the aspirations of our peoples for true freedom and a better life in an equal community.

I recall that we took 2 days to travel from Sarajevo to Belgrade in some kind of a cart, as the railway had not yet been repaired. We went along a road which had been destroyed, there were no bridges over the rivers, so we had to make detours, and in some places we crossed by ferry. Sometimes we had to leave the cart on one side, and another one waited for us on the other side, so that we could continue the journey. On the way we witnessed the great enthusiasm with which our people were approaching the renewal of the country. There is one picture from this journey which I will never forget. Near Vlasenica, I think it was at Konjevica-Polja, we saw a group of men and women pulling a plow themselves, tilling the land. It was obvious that the ravages of war had not left a single head of cattle to pull a plow in that area.

It is difficult today to describe how it all looked. And it is good to recall this, for in this way we can complete the picture of the enormous amount which we have achieved. Emphasizing what has been achieved is our obligation and need, the more so because half of our current population does not even remember that situation in a completely backward country destroyed by war.

In everything I have said, Cvijetin Mijatovic remarked, I have also been bearing in mind the great role of our information media in mind, for they are an integral part of our system and political life. In relation to the TANJUG agency specifically, which itself was founded at the time when the foundations of today's community were laid, I think that its role is constantly growing. We need to speak the truth constantly about ourselves and the world, and it is the need and right of our citizens to always be informed about everything which happens in the internal and international spheres. TANJUG is making great efforts in this respect, and I hope you persist in your efforts.

At the end of the conversation Cvijetin Mijatovic said:

I take this opportunity to congratulate all our working people and citizens on the day of the republic holiday on behalf of the SFRY Presidency and on my own behalf.

COUNCIL DISCUSSES 'UNPLEASANT' WORKERS' POSITION

AU282133 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Nov 80 p 8

[J. Radovanovic report]

[Text] Although it is still incomplete, the first analysis of the self-managing position and the level of trade union organization of workers employed outside the central location of their parent organizations--which was discussed yesterday by the council for questions concerning the activity of the Confederation of Trade Unions in the political system of socialist self-management--shows that this position is unpleasant. It is first of all unpleasant for some 300,000 of our working people employed in such parts of associated labor as plants, trade and service units and other work units that are separated from the centers of their parent organizations. But it is also unpleasant and unacceptable for the community as a whole.

As the analysis of this state of affairs notes and as it was also stated in the discussion at the council's session, in the largest number of cases involved that section of the working people has been deprived of its basic self-managing rights and thereby of an equal position with other working people of our country.

The problems in this connection essentially begin with the fact that most of the work units have fulfilled all the necessary conditions under the Law on Associated Labor to be transformed into basic organizations of associated labor. But, as it was stated, the transformations are not being carried out because of opposition that is completely subjective in nature and that naturally originates in the parent organizations involved.

The situation has reached the point of absurdity regarding the trade union organization: Some forms of trade union organization exist only in 1,719 of the 15,320 work units of this type (the data are incomplete because one-fourth of the communes have failed to respond to the public inquiry carried out by the trade union analysts). In this connection even the very initiative to form a basic trade union organization is quite often rudely rejected because such an initiative is akin to the first step toward a demand for formation of a basic organization of associated labor. It also happens--as an example from Kosovska Mitrovica shows--that the basic trade union organizations formed in the individual work units or plants are simply not recognized even by the trade union organizations in the central location of the parent work organization because "under the statute they have no place to fit them in."

The result of all that is that the working people in these units work and live without any right to really participate in the process of adopting and making decisions either on their own business operations or on those of their work organizations and that their relationship with their "center" is reduced--to put it crudely--to the level of hired labor or even a "colonial" relationship, as one of the participants in the discussion pointed out. That situation also provides favorable ground for manifestations of group ownership attitudes, both in employment and in work and even use of unlawful methods of business operations. One example cited in the aforementioned analysis is very illustrative: In Belgrade there is a representative agency that employs 28 workers with the same surnames and the same place of birth. And another example from Zagorje was also cited in the discussion: Workers of a textile mill were informed, briefly and clearly, by mail that their work norm had been raised by 20 percent.

The struggle against this position of the "small ones," as the work units outside the central locations of their work organizations are unofficially called, obviously cannot be the task of the trade unions alone. That was one of the conclusions of the aforementioned council. The sociopolitical organizations, social communities and the working people must participate in it.

BIROVLJEV OUTLINES ECONOMY'S 9-MONTH PERFORMANCE

AU301409 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Nov 80 p 1

[A.P. Report]

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Nov--The results of our economy's business operations in the first 9 months of this year were characterized by a high nominal growth of total revenue and income, exports that grew more quickly than imports, and a change of relationship in the distribution of income to the advantage of the economy and the allocations for accumulation and reserve funds. As Milorad Birovljev, general director of Yugoslavia's Social Accounting Service, pointed out at his press conference, the basic goals of the resolution on this year's development are being fulfilled. He emphasized that work organizations allocated for accumulation and reserve funds totalling 140 billion dinars; which is 61 billion dinars or 77 percent more than in the same period last year.

The economy operated economically in the realization and distribution of income. Unfortunately, it is clear that "the superstructure" continues to burden producers by excessively high obligations, even though the analysis of business operations of non-economic activities has not as yet been completed. The allocations for general social needs increased, for instance, by 22.6 percent, for public needs by 22.5 percent and for the so-called other needs by 41.4 percent; for instance, the economy paid 60.7 billion dinars in interest payments, which is 42 percent more than in the same period last year.

At the same time the economy tried to neutralize the excessively high obligations and effects of inflation by reducing its spending wherever possible. Thus, the average personal income amounted to 6,879 dinars, marking an increase of 19.4 percent over the average personal income of last year, but the cost of living increased more rapidly and therefore the real personal income declined by about 7 percent. Other expenditures for common spending (with the exception of that for housing construction) as well as advertising and representation costs, per diem allowances and authors' fees were also reduced.

The number of work organizations operating with losses decreased by 284 organizations, but at the same time the total losses increased by 39 percent and amounted to a total of 20.3 billion dinars.

KOMUNIST ENDORSES BAN ON 'OPPOSITIONIST' JOURNAL

LD290135 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Nov (TANJUG)--Today's issue of KOMUNIST carries an article entitled "For Whose 'JAVNOST.'" ["Javnost" is Serbo-Croatian for "the public"]

Well-known exponents of failed social projects are again offering a scenario which can attract only the amusement-seeking and irrational members of the lower middle class, who always take great delight in watching the contest between the opposition and the "authorities." According to the spiritual creators of the platform for founding the journal JAVNOST, no genuine, critical, mature public exists in our country and it is therefore necessary to blow away the cobwebs and illusions and produce a new journal for social and cultural questions, which would base its "epoch-making" mission on "distancing itself from day-to-day politics." JAVNOST [pun on "public"] helps to change the public, which is a socialist and self-managing one, because as it is, all it does is contribute to the "crisis of universal values" and to the latter being "under threat from various quarters," to the consumer mentality and primitivism in the arts, politics, and life in general.

An old mission and the missionaries are old too. The uncritical, conformist people, the poltroons, should be enlightened. An argument from the arsenal of well-known anticommunist propaganda. According to the "brainy" inventors of the JAVNOST platform, our socialist society has not achieved "what we promised ourselves and the world" and it therefore "deserves" to be criticized in a brazen and extreme manner, from any position whatever--nationalist, elitist, bourgeois--and from the point of view of the richest Yugoslavs and so forth.

According to the stage managers of failed projects, Dobrica Cosic and Ljubomir Tadic, nothing and no one in this society are any good. Self-management, for example, is no good because "certain obvious errors and failures in the self-managing organization of society are dogmatically ignored." According to this coalition point of view (the point of view of the alliance between nationalism and the so-called new left), dogmatism is a phenomenon which is a prior characteristic of everything that has been organized in this society, similar to the maxim according to which every organization is oligarchy and every institutionalization, for the same reason, dogmatization or, in other words, Stalinization.

There is a clear subtext behind the initiative to launch the journal JAVNOST, KOMUNIST says. Well-known opposition groups have recently--but let us be clear: after Comrade Tito's death--come to think that this is the right moment for them to emerge on the social scene. They would rule better, because their rule would be based on power which lies outside self-managing institutions, on the rejection of the role of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces.

They are more than clear when they say: "The gravity and complexity of the tasks facing society place an obligation on the creative intelligentsia, and certainly not only on it (certainly, certainly! (KOMUNIST editorial note), to do all in its power to encourage positive democratic socialist society in Yugoslavia." The creative intelligentsia, in this case, undoubtedly consists of the former lecturers at the faculty of philosophy in Belgrade, philosophers and sociologists rallied round the journal PRAXIS, loud-mouthed political renegades and those students who were thoroughly indoctrinated by the group of lecturers.

So then, since the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces in our country have not succeeded in "creating" a democratic socialist society, the exponents of progress and revolution should be changed. This striving to change the social exponent of the revolution is their old aspiration, because according to them the working class is not capable of changing itself, let alone changing the whole of society. Their variant of democratic socialism would be led by intellectuals, regardless of their political positions.

There is something that is not clear about the advocacy of the struggle against "national isolationism, inequalities and hegemony in all their forms," which comes from Dobrica Cosic, the supposed executive editor of the journal JAVNOST. It is not clear what he means by the expressions "a new vision of the future" and "new hope illuminated by reason," if one knows what these expressions mean in the philosophical system of the former lecturers of the faculty of philosophy in Belgrade, to whom Ljubomir Tadic belongs.

In fact, everything is known, everything is clear. In a situation when our roads into the future, as Cosic and Tadic say in the platform for launching the journal JAVNOST, "have never been more complex and uncertain," we are offered Stalinism in its old and new clothes, in other words enlightened socialism, which is also supposed to be of age [puloletan].

Any activity which demands for itself political scope and legitimacy outside the institutions and forces of our democratic socialist society has been clearly defined for a long time now. It is defined as oppositionist political activity which strives to be an equal and alternative partner of the League of Communists and other organized socialist forces. It is well known where this position led in the past. "The intellectual dialogues on our time," whose forum the journal JAVNOST would have liked to be, would turn into antidemocratic and antiself-management--which is to say dogmatic or bourgeois--condemnations of and verdicts on our society, as we have hitherto already had sufficient opportunity to hear from various quarters, both "left" and right. Consequently, the only point of view which makes sense and is acceptable to this society is that of the Belgrade SAWP town conference Presidium, according to which the publishing of JAVNOST, with the ideological and political platform envisaged and, it goes without saying, a corresponding editorial board, is "unacceptable from the point of view of the fundamental interests of our social community," KOMUNIST says.

OPREDJELJENJE ON 'INTELLECTUAL NIGHTMARE' OF DJILAS

LD281628 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1152 GMT 28 Nov 80

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Nov (TANJUG)--Who can find his way round the intellectual nightmare of Milovan Djilas, asks Dr Faud Muhic in an extensive article published under the headline "Anachronism of an 'Alternative'" in the journal OPREDJELJENJE and being reprinted in several installments in the Sarajevo Sunday illustrated paper SVIJET.

Muhic draws the conclusion that there is hardly anyone able to find his way round this work, "least of all Djilas himself, who, in the topsy-turvy nightmare setting of his 'Druzenjae s Titom' (a book recently published in the FRG and the United States), resembles a blindfolded man who is trying to catch a black cat in a darkened room." Muhic goes on to examine and analyze the genesis of Djilas' orientations and says, among other things: "The mechanisms of a perverse and subjectivized ideological conscience compelled Djilas to present his personal defeat as the collapse of an epoch and, with barely concealed restraint and affectation, suggest that things can only return to their 'normal course' if he is restored to power'"

Noting that Djilas in fact "keeps dark the fundamental fact that the introduction of self-management was a necessary historical process," Dr Fuad Muhic asks lucidly: "Why is it this particular year which Djilas wants to present to the eyes of Western readers as a tragic one, suggesting that its consequences, like 'bitter pills,' manifested themselves in our economic, political and cultural metabolism as early as 3 or 4 months after Tito's death, without any prospect of being successfully dealt with within the existing institutional framework?"

Immediately afterward Muhic draws the conclusion that, according to Djilas, everything would change if he were to "come to power." Muhic notes that "in the end Djilas strips naked all that he tried to conceal at the beginning--his obsession with the same absolute power which he attributes to Tito--and that his book ends, like the majority of cheap novels, with an imaginary happy ending, a 'democratic alternative,' where both of these words should remain within inverted commas because Djilas and his advocates consider them to mean what they say, but our working class and the majority of our working people certainly do not."

Describing Djilas' involvement as anachronistic phrasemongering, Muhic also says: "If, today, Djilas approached that same part of the Western public which reacts with applause (and sympathy because of his 'existential sacrifice') to his demands for a bourgeois restoration within the framework of present-day Yugoslav society in order to preach to it feudal restoration under capitalism and the return to retinues of knights in shining armor and monarchistic court camarillas, this same part of the public would immediately declare him to be politically 'infantile'." Muhic concludes that "being historically outdated, Djilas is today, due to the inexorable nature of historical facts, in the same relationship to the reality of his own society, so one should not be surprised if his writing is accompanied by the same comment from Yugoslav readers."

Considering the question of what the inaugural act of the "democratic alternative" would look like on "this Djilasian operetta scene," Muhic notes ironically that "Djilas would probably most like the kind of show in whose prelude the LCY, having played the last score of its part, would in a gentlemanly manner bow to the new actors and theatrically declare: Here you are, gentlemen, we have carried out the revolution. Now it is your turn. We are withdrawing."

At the same time, Muhic thinks that "[Djilas] would not in the least be averse to the other way: the factional erosion of the LCY 'from the inside,' the collapse of the collective leadership, the constituting of factions as new parties, and so forth."

Muhic concludes that Djilas would perhaps "be more sincere if he gave his views their proper name--the theory of counterrevolution in Yugoslavia." Quoting from that part of Djilas' interview with the journal DER SPIEGEL in which he said about himself that he was "neither a communist nor an anticommunist" and that "in an undemocratic system the most revolutionary thing to do is to be for freedom," Dr Fuad Muhic concludes the first installment of the article in the Sarajevo paper SVIJET that "Djilas lives in the past and on the past, but that he tried hard to materialize the present and place the criticism of it in the service of his ambitions."